

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND  
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N<sup>o</sup> 2010.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

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WILL CLOSE ON THE 28th INST.

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ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—Exhibitors are requested to send for their Works on Monday the 30th, or Tuesday the 31st of July.

THE LAST WEEK.

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Mr. MITCHELL respectfully begs to announce that the eminent Tragedienne, Mademoiselle RACHEL, will give Four Representations at the St. James's Theatre, previously to her Departure for America, which will take place in the following order:—  
MONDAY, JULY 30th . . . . . LES HORACES.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. PHEDRE.  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd . . . . . ADRIENNE LECOUREUR.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th . . . . . ANDROMAQUE.

In addition to the Tragedies, will be presented, M. JULES DE PREMARAY'S New Comedy, entitled "LES DROITS DE L'HOMME," which has been played with great success in Paris. The First Representation, on Monday, July 30th, 1855, will commence at Eight o'clock precisely, with M. DE PREMARAY'S New Comedy of

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## REVIEWS.

*The Exodus Papyri.* By the Rev. D. J. Heath, with a Historical and Chronological Introduction, by Miss F. Corbaux. John W. Parker and Son.

THE work before us relates, as its somewhat startling title indicates, the result of the last endeavour which has been made to discover in the Egyptian records some traces of the events which preceded and distinguished the Exodus of the Israelites. This inquiry has been undertaken by so many who have been altogether incompetent to deal with it, that we feel bound at the outset to say, that Mr. Heath is evidently well qualified to investigate the documents respecting which he writes, by a good acquaintance with the method which Young and Champollion employed to decipher the hieroglyphics. His Egyptian bases are, therefore, to a great extent entirely satisfactory, and it is only as to the interpretation of some words and phrases that his renderings are likely to be called in question. Our duty is, therefore, to examine the arguments which he founds for the most part on these bases, and to see whether they are equally sound.

In inquiries relating to very early history, the postulates are usually much more numerous than the axioms, and to this rule the present instance affords no exception. First of all, it must be conceded that certain kings, respecting whose date the authorities differ about a century, ruled at a particular time; secondly, that they ruled in a certain order; thirdly, that the Exodus may have occurred under the rule of one of them; and fourthly, that an account of that event, preserved by Manetho, which several ancient and modern scholars have rejected as spurious, is a vicarious narrative. It must be further granted, on the Hebrew side of the question, that the Exodus, respecting the date of which chronologists have differed more than four centuries, and which statements in the present text of the Scriptures would induce us to assign to periods full a century and a half distant from one another,—that this event occurred at the very latest date to which it has been assigned. Nearly every one of these postulates must be granted in some form to any view of a question like the present, but not necessarily, as here, in its extreme form, in the case of most of them. And it must be obvious, that the more improbable the postulates, the greater must be the need of strength in the arguments independent of them, so as to render the position reasonably probable. We were not prepared, therefore, to find the subject of inquiry satisfactorily settled by Mr. Heath, unless he had discovered some extraordinary distinct reference to it in the Egyptian records which should not require to be supported by reasoning. This he does not appear to have done, although he has certainly traced some very curious points of resemblance to what is related in the Bible in certain portions of the historical papyri which he has examined. We shall endeavour to place his arguments as fairly as we can before the reader, leaving him to judge for himself as to their force.

Before noticing Mr. Heath's theory, it is but fair to advert to the usefulness of his essay, which might perhaps be overlooked by those who do not agree with him in its historical bearings. He is the first who has

published anything like a full analysis of the historical papyri in the hieratic character. The difficulty of the system of writing, the method of composition, and their frequent imperfections through injury, have deterred Mr. Heath's predecessors from attempting the arduous task to which he has devoted himself. Nothing more has been done, except by Champollion and Dr. Hincks, than to ascertain some leading facts, and never before has more than a sentence or two been published in a modern language. In the 'Exodus Papyri,' however, we find considerable passages translated, and lengthy concordances given, which cannot fail to afford great assistance to future students. And we think that no one will question that a step has thus been made forward, that somewhat of the contents of these remarkable records has been rendered accessible to the general body of readers; and that future inquirers will derive no little aid from this breaking-up of the ground, in whatever light they may regard the history, as well as the theology, which occupy so prominent a position in the present volume.

We have not space in which to examine Miss F. Corbaux's historical and chronological introduction, for the intricacy of the matters with which it deals forbids us from attempting any statement of the arguments in the limits of this notice. We can only say, that like everything that their author has written, they are ingenious and learned, and that they corroborate Mr. Heath's views. In some particulars, however, we cannot subscribe to Miss Corbaux's opinions, more especially where she differs from M. Biot.

Mr. Heath, after carefully examining the hieratic papyri, has come to the conclusion that they were commonplace books, or notebooks of the scribes recording current events, and sometimes used on various occasions. This theory may certainly apply to several of them—indeed, it seems impossible to read them as connected documents—but others are certainly such, either singly or in a series, and do not bear the disjointed and careless character of the rest. One thing is certain, that they record for the most part passing events, and in the case of some of them, those of a period to which the Exodus has been referred by some ancient and modern writers, the reigns of Meuphtah, the son of Rameses II., and third sovereign of the nineteenth dynasty, and of his successor Sethee II. In his examination of these papyri last mentioned, Mr. Heath thinks that he finds passages referring to the departure of the Jews, and the occurrences which preceded it.

The materials are so scattered, and the argument is so complicated, that our limits forbid us to attempt to do more than notice some of the main evidences brought forward. We can only advert to what we think to be the chief difficulty—the placing of the Exodus as late as B.C. 1291, which appears to us to involve a denial of the historical accuracy of what we read in the Bible of the Hebrew state under the Judges. Others, however, do not here agree with us, and several scholars of distinction favour this or a similar shortening of Bible chronology. Our duty is rather to weigh the probability of the evidence adduced, and thus to settle the question, as far as the present work is concerned, on independent grounds.

No one who carefully reads the book before us, if he compare the papyri, to the examination of which it is devoted, or, which is the

same thing, concede, as he may safely do, that the translations are in the main correct, can deny that something must have occurred like the Exodus in the time of Meuphtah, or Sethee II. But it must be remembered that from a much earlier period, down to that of the papyri, the foreigners who had established themselves in Lower Egypt, left that country on various occasions in circumstances by no means dissimilar to those of the Exodus of the Hebrews. We want, therefore, sure distinctive marks to enable us to say that the departure mentioned in the papyri was that of the children of Israel. These marks Mr. Heath believes he has found in the mention of the sudden death of a royal youth, in that of James and Jambres, who withstood Moses, of Moses himself by name, and of the 'feast of passing the dead,' as well as in allusion being made to Balak, the King of Moab. But these are all, unfortunately, more or less susceptible of doubt as indicating the Exodus. The youth, though undoubtedly noble, cannot be proved to have been royal, much less the king's first-born. The name A-an, or I-an, most probably corresponds to that of Jannes, but the personage bearing it appears to have been a military and not a sacerdotal functionary, though he may have been priest as well as soldier. The name of his colleague, which Mr. Heath reads "the bull Jumner," cannot, we venture to submit, be so read, and we should prefer reading it "Ka-Kam." We speak from memory, not having the papyri before us at the present moment. Again, it cannot be proved that the word which is read first, Mosa (p. 164), and then more boldly, "Moses" (p. 176), is a proper name at all. In all other cases it simply signifies "born," and if it be admitted to be a proper name in these instances, we must abandon the usual explanation of the name of the lawgiver which is given in the book of Exodus. The "feast of passing the dead" being celebrated, would imply, either that the Exodus had previously occurred, or that the biblical narrative was at fault with respect to the relative dates of the first Passover and the Exodus. With respect to Balak also the case is not complete, since he is called Bal, son of Zippor of Huzoth,\* and it is not specified that he was king of Moab. On the whole, therefore, although Mr. Heath deserves great credit for his research and his ingenuity, we cannot rest satisfied that his results are more than hypothetical. A complete examination of every one of the papyri from which he deduces these results, and a very severe scrutiny of the points on which he lays most stress, can alone settle the question. It is but fair, however, to let him state his own case:—

"That we should meet here with a Jannes mentioned five times, with a Moses twice, with a Balak, the son of Zippor, at a place called Huzoth, with the word Hebrew, and with the 'feast of passing the dead,' is enough to excite at least our curiosity. When we find, moreover, from these papyri that a people, among whom a Moses was leader, marched towards Palestine by the route of Tasacarta, Migdol, and Zoar, that they were connected with the names Midian and Aram; that there was a contest at a place of a great water-flood; that an enslaved Aramean people, located about Tahpanes, met with great opposition from the governor of the place in celebrating the four days' feast at the beginning of their year; that a Moses is again named as a cattle-owner among them; that a royal or noble youth is described as

\* See p. 89, "Bal, son of Zippor of Huzoth," and Errata Bal[ak].

meeting a sudden and mysterious death; that a royal order is immediately issued for the hasty departure of a people for their feast of passing the dead; and that miracles are named as performed by their leader in the palace in lower Egypt;—when all this is upon the record, I may be pardoned, as a Christian clergyman, for maintaining that the contemporaneity of these papyri with the Exodus seems established, and for recommending to those who have doubted the authenticity of the Pentateuch, a reconsideration of their theories."

Before leaving this curious work, we think that it will interest our readers to have placed before them a specimen of the matter of the papyri, and the manner in which they have been translated. The passage refers to a deceased scribe:—

"Hail, chief, thou art safe.  
Thou hast thy offerings every day:  
Swathed in flowers daily:  
Chanted myriads of times.  
Thou hast passed the comforting joys,  
Thy limbs have passed into strength.  
The state of youth is given thee daily.  
Nothing can rise up to thy behaviour,  
Nor be written equal to thy goodness.  
Nothing can be imagined second to thee.  
Thy eye is bright every day,  
Thy ear sound,  
Thou circlest the continuous years.  
Thy months are passed in the shrine,  
Thy days in (life),  
Thy hours in (strength),  
Thy gods are propitiated.  
May they abound (in treasure)?  
Thou hast approached to the beautiful Amenti,  
The place of thy glory, the place of thy death,  
Thou finishest the number 110 at the head of\*  
Thy limbs quicken  
As the effect when I chant thee vehemently.  
He sings to his god,  
He adores the Lord of the gods,  
Namely, of the lords of the abyss.  
Food is issued for thee in Tutton,  
And drink in Purgatory.  
Thy soul is manifested ascending  
Into every place it likes,  
Oh, image of a Hero in dispositions of Truth,  
Loud singer of his god,  
Namely, of Thoth,  
The scribe Amen-m-oph deceased."

*The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry.* By John William Fitzpatrick. James Duffy, Dublin.

THE name of Valentine Lawless, Lord Cloncurry, will always be remembered by Englishmen with respect, and by Irishmen with affection. Throughout a long life, he devoted his time, his services, and his fortune to the welfare of his native land. In all public affairs in Ireland, from the Rebellion of 1793 to the Industrial Exhibition of 1853, he took a prominent and conspicuous part. In his early life the interests of England and Ireland, owing to British misgovernment, were too often antagonistic, and Lord Cloncurry sided with those who were considered patriots on one side of the channel, but rebels on the other. After the Union was firmly established, and catholic emancipation secured, his zeal and labours in behalf of his countrymen were viewed with more impartial approbation. In 1819 Lord Charlemont said of him, "he is a true and practical patriot. His useful and honourable life is devoted to the good of Ireland,—to the performance of his duties as a nobleman, a citizen, and a magistrate." And in 1824 O'Connell said, "Ireland has not a better friend, or one more devoted to her service, than Lord Cloncurry. He sets a splendid example: possessing a magnificent fortune, and expending every shilling of it in his native land. The poor man's justice of peace; the friend of reform; in private society, in the bosom of his family,

the model of virtue; in public life worthy of the admiration and affection of the people." Now that the asperities of former controversies are wearing away, and under the Vice-royalty of the Earl of Carlisle a new course of peaceful prosperity for Ireland is anticipated, the obloquy which rested on the early part of Lord Cloncurry's political career may well be forgotten, even by the most bigoted of his opponents, in the tribute due to his memory as an estimable man and a true patriot. We have no intention of giving an outline of Lord Cloncurry's life, as narrated by the biographer, or of entering into any details of the events in which he took part. Happily, the long records of English misgovernment and of Irish rebellion, of Catholic bigotry and Protestant intolerance, have, in the present day, lost much of their exciting interest. Those portions of Lord Cloncurry's life will be dwelt on now with greatest pleasure, which are free from the bitterness of religious strife and of party contention.

Valentine Browne Lawless was born in 1773. His grandfather, Robert Lawless, had risen from very humble life, though the original founder of the family in Ireland is said to have been Sir Hugh de Lawless, one of the four hundred knights who accompanied Henry II. to Waterford, in the invasion of 1172; and the ancestor of this Sir Hugh was David, Duke of Normandy. Robert Lawless was taken, when a wild boy, from the hills, to serve in a woollen-draper's shop in Dublin. He was useful and industrious, and on the death of his master he married the widow. When his son Nicholas, afterwards the first Lord Cloncurry, was born, the shrewd merchant determined to give him a good education, and he was sent in due time to the College of Rouen. An educated papist in Ireland at that time was an object of suspicion and aversion, and Nicholas bought a property in Normandy, near Rouen, where he lived, in preference to his native country. An affront offered to him in the cathedral one day, led him abruptly to renounce Popery, and to return to Ireland a keen Protestant. The story as narrated seems unworthy of credit, and too silly to repeat, although the biographer tells us, negatively, that "Sir S— B— always told the anecdote with great seriousness." A more important change in his life took place in his gaining the heart and hand of the daughter and heiress of the richest merchant in Dublin, Valentine Browne, of Mount Browne. Gradually the commercial pursuits of the family were dropped, and the name of Lawless was transferred from the mercantile to the court pages of the Dublin Directory. As a convert to the Anglican Church, he could also purchase property, and his influence as a landowner procured his entrance into Parliament, and in due time a baronetcy and a peerage. The latter was bought at the time when the majority of the Irish members were bribed to permit the Union to be carried. The origin of his advancement in the wealth derived from woollen manufactures was often the subject of wit and sarcasm:—

"Soon after the elevation of Sir Nicholas Lawless to the peerage, he paid a visit to the Theatre Royal, Crow-street, dressed in the pink of the then fashion, and decorated with a star indicative of his rank. The piece was a pantomime, and the subject, Don Quixote. At the very ludicrous scene where Sancho is tossed by the village clowns in a blanket, Lord Cloncurry was observed to laugh so heartily as to be well nigh in danger of tumbling off his seat—

rather a ludicrous proceeding, it must be confessed, when the buckram-like dignity of his lordship's movements is taken into account. The idea was indeed truly laughable, and in the prolific mind of the notorious Lady Cahir (who happened to be in an adjoining stall), it speedily took root, and threw out blossoms of characteristic wit. Beckoning his lordship into her box (at least, so the story has it), she exclaimed:—

'Cloncurry, Cloncurry,  
Come here in a hurry—  
And tell why you laugh at the squire?  
Now, altho' he's tossed high,  
I defy you deny  
That blankets have tossed yourself higher.'

"The late Lord Cloncurry never made any disguise about his father having been engaged in commerce. In the second chapter of his 'Personal Recollections,' he mentions that Nicholas, the first Lord, 'entered to a large extent, and with considerable success, into the banking and woollen trades.' The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, in the 'Quarterly Review,' gave his lordship a rather rough handling on the publication of these Recollections. With their general tone and spirit he entertained little sympathy. For the purpose of raising a laugh at the expense of his Lordship, he analysed several of his sentences, and amongst the number the one above quoted. 'For banking and woollen trades,' observed Croker, 'read blanketing.'"

Young Valentine was not so time-serving and worldly-wise as his father. As soon as he was able to enter into the stirring politics of the times, he associated with the patriotic party, and connected himself not with the "United Irish," but with the "London Corresponding Society." There is a story on record of his refusing to rise to drink the Queen's health, at the St. Patrick's dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, in 1798, when Lord Moira presided; but he is declared by the biographer not to have been guilty of this senseless disloyalty and needless insult to a chairman respected by all present. More overt acts of disaffection brought the young Irishman into trouble. He warmly sympathized with those who were watched or arrested by the government in London:—

"On the 31st May the Hon. Valentine Lawless was arrested in London, on suspicion of high treason, and of having aided and abetted certain United Irishmen, by association in their meetings, councils, and conferences; connivance at their designs, and occasionally assisting them with pecuniary aid. Mr. Lawless's generosity towards Father O'Coigly may be said to have placed the coping stone on his treason. In fact, it was a matter of some doubt to the Government which of the two were the greater criminal—he who in person solicited French aid, or the man who encouraged the proceeding with money and complacency. They resolved to extinguish both species of delinquency, and, on the 31st May, 1798, we find the Hon. Mr. Lawless, by virtue of a warrant signed by the Secretary of State, arrested on a charge of suspicion of high treason. Fortunately for Lawless, his place of confinement was neither Cold Bath Fields nor Horse-monger-lane jail. A King's messenger resided in Piccadilly, and to the care of this functionary the person of Mr. Lawless was, after having undergone a few hours' imprisonment in Bow-street, entrusted."

One of those in whose behalf young Lawless took deep interest was the notorious Colonel Despard, whose real character has been often somewhat harshly misrepresented:—

"Colonel Edward Marcus Despard was a native of the Queen's County, in Ireland. Having received an excellent education, he entered the army, and served with distinction in the American war. For his services in that campaign, he was created, without purchase, lieutenant-colonel, and, in 1784, elevated to the dignity of superintendent of the

\* "The word offerings seems from a parallel passage (86-3) to have been omitted here."



English affairs at Honduras. Despard also attained great celebrity as an engineer. He fortified Jamaica with a degree of skill that elicited universal approval. He may be said to have been popular with everybody save the Spaniards, many of whose establishments he captured triumphantly along the Musquito coast.

"Whilst co-operating with Nelson at the storming of Honduras, he advanced, from his own private purse, large sums of money, in order to further England's efforts to reduce it. Parliament returned him a vote of thanks for his generosity, but withheld, for reasons best known to themselves, the reimbursements to which he was, in law and equity, entitled. Some alleged, in extenuation, that his public conduct, while at Honduras, was disapproved of; but how this may have been, we cannot say.

"Despard hurried over to England and pressed his application on the notice of the house. His claims were spurned with indignation and contempt. Stung with rage, and maddened by disappointment, he expressed himself in terms of unmeasured harshness against the legislature. Meanwhile his pecuniary affairs became immeshed amid a complication of embarrassments, and Despard went high lost his reason with vexation. Believing that allegiance to a government which had so cruelly maltreated him could not longer, in reason or equity, be expected, he flung himself cordially into the ranks of the United Irishmen, and hurled the defiance of his military experience at the State. Little time was lost in preparing a warrant under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and in consigning him, ironed, to Cold Bath Fields prison. Here it was that Valentine Lawless first beheld Colonel Despard. He visited him in the company of his fast friend, John Reeves. The time was mid-winter, and the day one of the coldest that ever blew. Judge of his surprise to find this accomplished gentleman and eminent military commander lying in a miserable stone cell, with barely sufficient space to turn in, devoid of all furniture or accommodation, save a wretched trundle bed, and destitute of even the advantages of a furnished fire-place or glazed window. Poor Despard! How he, who had passed the greater portion of his existence beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun, must have smarted beneath this cruel treatment.

"The sympathies of Valentine were, as usual, awakened. He expressed the greatest commiseration for Despard's sufferings, and resolved to provide for his wife and family at Lyons, whenever circumstances suggested the propriety of doing so, and certain other circumstances permitted it. We trust it is not unparadoxically anticipating, to observe, that Lawless subsequently did afford Mrs. Despard a comfortable asylum within the bosom of his own family at Lyons. Less than five years after his visit to poor Despard's dungeon, the wretched inmate was no more. On the 21st February, 1803, a London mob were edified by the executioner elevating vauntingly the bleeding head of an ungrateful traitor to his country. Thus inauspiciously terminated the career of Edward Marcus Despard, which, at the outset, appeared so radiant with promise."

Lord Cloncurry died before the Union Act was passed, but the early stages of the measure he cordially supported. His son, whose hostility to the Union was vehement, was kept by Pitt and the government in the Tower till the memorable 3rd March, 1801, when the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act could no longer be sustained:—

"Mr. Pitt had just retired from office, on the plausible pretext of discountenancing the already violated promise, viz., that Catholic Emancipation should immediately succeed the Union. Mr. Addington clutched the reins of government, and smiled complacently as he saw in the distance approaching the Sidmouth peerage. Meanwhile the madness of George III. suddenly assumed a most decided character. Upon the promulgation of this startling intelligence the attention of ministers

became exclusively directed towards the effectual 'carrying on of the government.' To procure a renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was found to be impossible, and accordingly all the unfortunate whom the Duke of Portland buried in dungeon sepulchres, during the years '98 and '99, found themselves, to their no small satisfaction, free, on agreeing to enter into recognizances for the surrender of their persons whenever and wherever called upon by the crown. Several of the Duke of Portland's victims remained languishing in the dungeons of Fort George and the Tower. Amongst the latter, exclusive of his lordship, were Colonel Despard, Bonham, Hodgson, and Lamaitre. Bonham was arrested simultaneously with Lord Cloncurry, and endured through out his imprisonment similar acts of petty tyranny and oppression. All the prisoners having been brought up before Mr. Richard Ford, of the Public Office, Bow-street, were requested to produce their respective recognizances. Despard, with his friends Hodgson and Lamaitre, indignantly refused to enter into any terms with a government who had acted towards them with such brutality and injustice. 'To make any promises,' said they, 'would be to admit ourselves in error. Let us manifest our burning sense of indignation at having been subjected in the heart of 'the metropolis of British freedom' to an imprisonment so unconstitutional and unmerited.' Those lion-hearted men were accordingly entrusted to the care of messengers.

"Lord Cloncurry, however, having repeatedly during his imprisonment made a voluntary proposal for entering into recognizances, did not hesitate to go through the forms preparatory to liberation. Depressed as were his spirits, and broken down as was his health, it would have been in the highest degree criminal in him not to take advantage of so excellent an opportunity for restoring both."

In spite of the shattered health resulting from his long imprisonment, Lord Cloncurry lived to the good old age of eighty-two. He saw the inauguration of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, and took a lively interest in its success. Among the objects exhibited in the department of art, was the fine statue of Hibernia with the bust of Lord Cloncurry, the work of John Hogan, an engraving of which is prefixed to the present volume. To native art and native industry he always gave warm encouragement:—

"No foreign fabric, when Irish could be, at any price, procured, ever entered Maretime. So far back as the year 1829, we find his lordship presenting Messrs. Willans with a prize of 100*l.* for superfine black cloth. When in Rome, the mother of classic sculpture, he found an Irishman to execute 'a group' in Carrara marble, and erect a statue in a Roman church.

"In October, 1850, a deputation from the Manufacture Board waited on Lord Cloncurry with an eloquent address.

"We recognise in you," it began, "the Irish patriot of three generations. In youth ardent and uncompromising, suffering the martyrdom of a long imprisonment with fortitude, and with fidelity to your country; in manhood the consistent statesman, the enlightened magistrate, and the poor man's friend; in advanced years, the calm and patient sage, counselling your countrymen by your example, enlightening them by your experience, rewarding and encouraging them by your generous patronage; during a long life a resident among us, mitigating by your interference the harshness of unfit laws—often standing between the distant throne and the suffering people.

"History will do your character justice. To be approved and patronized by such a one is a reward to us for many anxieties and some labour which the revival of our native manufactures has cost us."

Of the zeal and liberality of his views in regard to education, the following extracts from two letters will give sufficient testi-

mony. The first is addressed to the Rev. J. Maher, P.P. of a parish in which his lordship had property. The other is addressed to the Rev. Mr. Spratt, in 1852:—

"I projected the Great National System; and at the great meeting in the Rotunda, Doctors Troy, Murray, Doyle, Everard, and, I believe the chief prelates of Ireland, without a dissentient, agreed to it. A mixed moral and secular education in the schools for five days in the week—each sect to have one day, exclusive of Sunday, for religious instruction by their separate pastors. The Protestant clergy, or a majority of them, disapproved; but the Catholics, so long insulted and oppressed, gladly embraced the olive of peace, and of future hope for Ireland. Under that system many hundred thousand children are educated; and I received a letter only two days ago from Dr. Spratt, one of the best men and priests of my acquaintance, saying, that he has 400 boys and 500 girls in national schools which I enabled him to found. I am, politically, an Irish Roman Catholic, such being the religion of my ill-treated country; but I do not like their reviving a religious war, which I took every pains to put an end to. I never saw the young gentlemen, Barringtons—their father I believe to be sensible and liberal. I hope he may get such a mistress of the school as may satisfy you; but it will be a departure from the National system and from common sense to discharge a poor woman, merely because she is of his own religion and of mine. I respect you, but think you were in too great a hurry to withdraw the girls from the school, where, I hope, you could not think their salvation in any danger. Would it not be better to see and talk to the young mistress, and find out whether she was an improper person? You are too good a man to believe that the blessing of an octogenarian Protestant can do you any harm, and therefore you have it most heartily from, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
CLONCURRY."

"A very useful school was set up in the village of Murroe by Sir Matthew Barrington, whose estate in Limerick joins mine in that district. It was connected with the National Board, and had 120 boys, chiefly—almost entirely—Catholics, and a Catholic master. He wrote to Marlborough-street for a mistress for the girls, but waiting her advent, the Miss Barringtons, very excellent young ladies, as I am told (I do not personally know any of the family), engaged a Protestant lace-maker to teach needlework to seventy or eighty girls of both creeds; but of course in Limerick, chiefly Catholic. Father Maher, the P.P., has laid his interdiction on the schools and ordered all the scholars out of them. Thus 90*l.* of my money is lost, and more of Sir Matthew's, a wealthy man, Crown Solicitor of Munster, and I believe sensible and liberal. Father Maher, who lives on my estate here, and has always been on the best terms with me, now tells me that the statutes of Thurles put it out of his power to permit any of his flock to learn sewing from a Protestant mistress."

We have seen the biographer blamed for introducing so much matter connected with the unhappy affair of Lord Cloncurry's divorce, not on the ground of such details being repugnant to good taste or only pleasing a morbid curiosity, but on the pretence of offence being given to the families with which Miss Morgan afterwards became connected. The criticism is absurd, and must be suggested by motives not at first obvious, since the names and dates connected with Lady Cloncurry's second marriage are given in all the peerage books, and the facts which the biographer is charged with impropriety in revealing, are familiarly known in the neighbourhood where the families reside, and in general society. Charges more directly within the province of a literary reviewer we have to bring against Mr. Fitzpatrick, on

the score of the outrageous improprieties of style and language with which his book is disfigured. The interest in the subject has alone caused us to persevere in the perusal of a work which the biographer's offences against good sense and good taste often tempted us to throw aside. Such sayings as the following disfigure every sheet of the work:—"Dermod ambitioned to become supreme monarch of all Ireland." "They smacked their lips at the glittering prospect, and, in the abject subserviency of selfish expectation, prostrated themselves before their gracious and beneficent monarch." "One there was, situated in the vicinity of Dublin, that made the Norman mouth of Sir Hugh de Lawless water. It went by the name of the Manor of Shanganagh, and was, in sooth, a most ethereal spot." "From that document, which never fell, nor ever will fall, into the clutches of a printer's devil." "The year 1773, remarkable for having given birth to Francis Jeffrey, Louis Philippe, Simonde de Sismondi, and Madame de Cottin, also introduced to the light of day Valentine Browne Lawless." "The summer sun, jaded after fifteen hours' active duty, was just upon the point of sinking into the rosy arms of the west."

This may be regarded by some readers as merely "native raciness of style," but we think Mr. Fitzpatrick would have done well to submit his proof-sheets to the revision of some judicious friend, if a Saxon so much the better, who would have saved him from a few of the faults he has committed. Errors of the press also are frequent, and Latin quotations are as likely to be wrong as right. At p. 578 we have "tantar animis cœlestibus ira." Some worse charges we might make, but we are unwilling to enter upon controversy when the writer is not of sufficient mark to invite the effort. Such flagrant expressions, however, as "the Dutch usurper," applied to William III., and the abuse lavished on some of those who hold different political and religious opinions from the biographer, denote a want of judgment and moderation of which we hope he will feel ashamed before a second edition of the work is called for. We ought to have mentioned that the present memoir is a much more complete and connected memoir than the 'Personal Recollections' published some years since, and which are sometimes referred to under the title of 'A Life of Lord Cloncurry.' Mr. Fitzpatrick has had ample materials at his disposal, and has laboured to employ them to the best advantage in illustration of Lord Cloncurry's life and times.

#### *Constantine, or the Last Days of an Empire.*

By Captain Spencer, author of 'Travels in Circassia.' S. Low and Son.

THE story of the fall of Constantinople and of the Eastern empire might at first seem unlikely to gain in interest by being put into the form of a romance. But a work of fiction admits of the introduction of many details illustrative of life and manners, and descriptive of scenery and of character, not found in the pages of ordinary history. Captain Spencer, in his historical romance, has skilfully used the privileges of this style of composition. Without deviating from the main features of the historical narrative, he has constructed a tale in which fact and fiction are agreeably blended. His own knowledge of Eastern scenery and life has been turned to good ac-

count in filling up the outline of the story as recorded by the chroniclers of the time. The events now passing in these regions give new interest to the old history of the Byzantine empire. As in the days of Constantine Palæologus, the Moslem hordes of Asia, so now the formidable armies of Russia hang like a dark cloud over the territory of the golden city. Let us hope that the result of this new struggle will be far different from that which four centuries ago changed the destinies of the East. Under the rule of the Turkish conquerors, the regions around the Bosphorus receded in civilization, and the religion of Mahomet has proved a curse to the people and the soil of the fairest portion of Europe. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present war, the overthrow of Moslem ascendancy in European Turkey seems inevitable; and the triumph of Christianity in any form must tend to the social and political improvement of that long-neglected and sorely-oppressed country. In a brief introductory essay, Captain Spencer speaks with sanguine hopes of the probable results of the war. After describing the glorious days of the Greek empire under its Byzantine rulers, he contrasts its condition after the Moslem conquest:—

"But how changed was their condition when they fell under Turkish rule! crushing them beneath its influence, and withering the sources of their prosperity and progress—proving to them, as it has to every country and every people over whom the sceptre of this ill-omened race extends, a moral simoom. \* \* \*

"It has been often said that great wrongs work out their own retribution, and that the oppression of the weak in the end falls like burning coals on the head of the oppressor. We have an illustration of this in the tyrannical treatment which, for centuries, the Moslem inflicted upon his victim, the Christian. A gaiour being considered till a few years ago, by the stern despot that ruled him, as less than the beast of the field; the penalty of which he is now, in his hour of tribulation, not unlikely to pay: for so intense is the long-cherished wrath of the Christian against his old tyrant the Moslem, especially in the vivacious Greek, who never forgives an injury, nor forgets how long he has been a slave in the land of his ancestors, that it will require every precautionary measure on the part of the allies of Turkey to prevent them from joining Russia, or any other power that might afford them an opportunity of wreaking their long-cherished vengeance—the wrongs and insults of centuries—on the heads of their oppressors. A desire to satisfy this deep-rooted animosity was the cause of the late insurrectionary irruptions of the Greeks in European Turkey, rather than any wish to place themselves under the rule of a Slavonian prince so powerful as the Emperor of Russia, which they are far-seeing and sagacious enough to know would be the deathblow to their very existence as a nation.

"Independent of the fanaticism of the Turks in matters of Religion, which prompted them, during their long career, to reject everything in the shape of enlightenment, or a more civilized system of legislation emanating from a Christian state, this errant race of the great Tatar family, like their predecessors, have put forth no roots among the people they had conquered; like them they appeared on the world's stage as a mighty host of horsemen ravaging and pillaging wherever they came; and like them, no matter whatever their friends and admirers may advance to the contrary, they are destined to disappear from the arena of Christian Europe. Even now they rather submit to than welcome whatever reforms the current of events has imposed upon them; for all their institutions being moulded in the spirit of the Koran, they can never be sufficiently modified so as to meet the requirements of man in an advanced state

of civilization, more especially when professing the Christian faith.

"We give the Turk every credit for the possession of many social virtues, and we infinitely prefer the mild rule of the Sultan, barbarous as it is, to the enlightened despotism of the Russian Czar; but in this great age of social, intellectual, and, we trust, moral progress—in this age of genial and ever-advancing industry, prosperity, and enlightenment, when every barrier raised by the jealousies and prejudices of race and creed, by antiquated and obsolete social and political institutions, to the progress of mankind, must be swept away, must yield to what may be termed the imperative exigencies of civilization—the Osmanli must discard the Koran for the Bible, the Crescent for the Cross, or they will either be driven back to their ancient home in the wilds of Asia, or swallowed up in the tide of immigration which is certain to follow the termination of the present conflict.

"Indeed we feel assured, the day is not far distant when the stream of immigration from the active, enterprising, but over-peopled West, will be turned from its present course towards the long-neglected and well-nigh forgotten East. There will be a reflux in the mighty flood that now annually pours its thousands over the distant prairies and swamps of the New World, and men will no longer cross the distant ocean in search of those blessings of climate and soil—that wider field for the exercise of their commercial and industrial activity and talent—when they are to be met with in countries which may in this age of railroads and steamboats be said to be at our very doors: countries which may in the present day, as in ages long past, be regarded as the most favoured portion of our hemisphere—countries producing all that can minister to the wants and even the luxuries of mankind, where the orange and the lemon, the vine and the fig, the olive and the maize, flourish equally with every species of grain and plant familiar to the most favoured climate—countries abounding in navigable rivers and seas with their noble harbours and roadsteads, and whose position, midway between the great natural divisions of the Old World, point them out as the great commercial mart and emporium of both continents.

"What a source of wealth and prosperity will then be opened to the industry of Western Europe! and what a recompense for the sacrifices and privations of the present war! We shall then behold rich and powerful states springing up in the now deserted and neglected countries of Asia, connected among themselves, as well as linked to us, by their network of railroads, steam navigation, and electric telegraphs. Then, and then only, when every man is engaged in the peaceful and humanizing occupation of some industrial calling, when the general interests of the whole community would be imperilled, war, with all its train of attendant evils and miseries, will become impossible. Then, if ever, may we hope to behold the realization of that social well-being—that general diffusion of the blessings of civilization—that equality of rights and privileges which no visionary theorist has ever been able to accomplish; and if the boon of universal peace is ever to be enjoyed by the human race, may we not regard the alliance, now so happily established between France and England, as the auspicious inauguration of the advent of that era, so long and so devoutly wished for."

In the story of the last days of the Eastern empire, the characters of Constantine and of all the leading actors in that great historical drama are brought out with much clearness and power. The monk Genadius is one of those who figure prominently, and his character is delineated much after the manner which the masterly hand of Gibbon has sketched in his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' though Captain Spencer scarcely exhibits him in the full turpitude of his artful nature. Gibbon tells us that Genadius at an earlier period of his life was called George Scholarius, and that he was then as vehement



an advocate of the union of the Greek and Latin churches as he afterwards proved himself to be its violent opponent. "His defence at Florence," says Gibbon, in a characteristic sentence, "of the same union which he so furiously attacked at Constantinople, has tempted Leo Allatius to divide him into two men; but Renaudot has restored the identity of his person and the duplicity of his character." The intrigues of Genadius, and the rivalry of the two churches, are ably described in Captain Spencer's romance, and this portion of his work forms a striking commentary on the strongly expressed sentiment of the historian ('Decline and Fall,' chap. 68). "The Latins were the most odious of heretics and infidels; and the first minister of the empire, the great duke, was heard to declare, that he had rather behold in Constantinople the turban of Mahomet, than the Pope's tiara, or the cardinal's hat." With such divisions in the Christian church, the conquests of Mahometanism were comparatively easy. The heroic defence made by Constantine, though his empire was weakened by these unnatural dissensions, shows that the Greeks might long have withstood the irruption of Moslem barbarism which desolated eastern Europe. But it was otherwise decreed by Providence, and there is no fanaticism in regarding the evils that befel Christendom as Divine judgments for the unfaithful use of the blessings of Christianity once delivered in its purity to the nations under the Roman sway. Of the state of religious parties at the time when the Moslem power became formidable to the empire, the following account is given:—

"The Greeks, at this period of our tale, however fanatic they might be when taken in the mass, were still centuries in advance of the bigotry and superstition that darkened the whole western world. They hated their rivals in creed, the Latins, whom they regarded as barbarians and idolaters, more perhaps from political motives than religious feeling, and they never could forget that all the evils which had befallen them as a nation, arose from the eternal struggle of each successive pontiff of the church of Rome to establish his supremacy over the eastern church. They also could not help remarking, each time that a cardinal of the holy see arrived in Constantinople, with the intention of effecting a union of the two churches, civil war and the loss of empire to the reigning sovereign, together with other evils, followed his visits.

"It must likewise be remembered, the arrival of a host of Latin missionaries, instead of the long-expected contingent of the western powers, at a moment when the Moslem force of Sultan Mahomet threatened the extinction of their name and empire, was a circumstance in itself to create suspicion in a sensitive people like the Greeks, so easily swayed by a sudden impulse, that they were again doomed to be the victims of the tortuous policy of their old enemy, the see of Rome. This, with the ambitious project of Theodore Lascaris to ascend the throne of his fathers, and the sermons and predictions of such mad enthusiasts as the fanatic monk of Mount Ida, were powerful influences in exciting a fickle-minded people to deeds of violence.

"The Emperor Constantine, who was far in advance of the bigotry of the age in which he lived, deserved a better fate. Ever since his accession to the throne, he had endeavoured, by precept and example, to win over his people to the tenets of the church of Rome; he was, however, swayed more by political motives than religion, knowing the danger his empire incurred from the ambition of Sultan Mahomet; his object, therefore, in effecting the union, was made with the hope, when that barrier of creed was removed, the pope and the western nations would have joined him with their armies in repelling any further advance of

Moslem dominion upon the territories of Christendom.

"Up to the present time, at least in external appearances, this excellent sovereign was so far successful, that everything in the shape of religious animosity and theological discussion appeared confined to a few fanatic monks and the inferior clergy; for however much the new apostles, the Latin missionaries, might betray in their sermons and street-preaching a spirit of rancorous hostility towards their opponents, it was attributed more to ignorance than malevolence. 'Nay, a mere casual observer,' says Phranza, 'might pronounce the inhabitants of Constantinople indifferent as to which party triumphed, whether Greek or Latin, since they danced and sung, visited the theatres, and sported on the Bosphorus, without concern for the present or anxiety for the future; nay, their love of novelty and splendid pageantry was not a little gratified by beholding the sumptuous dresses of the Latin priests, and all the pomp and state which distinguishes the celebration of Divine service in the church of Rome. It was, however, the magnificence exhibited by the representative of his holiness the pope, Cardinal Isidore, on the slightest occasion, and which far exceeded any displayed by the emperor, that attracted thousands of spectators. His splendid gilded car, drawn by four milk-white horses, attended by several running footmen and a troop of cuirassiers, bearing on their armour the device of his holiness, was ever the admiration of the giddy multitude when he appeared in public.'

One passage we give in which the author's description glows with the enthusiasm with which all writers more or less are inspired by the subject. It is from the account of Constantinople as it appeared in the last days of the Greek empire:—

"On every side, as far as the eye could reach along the lovely banks of the Bosphorus or the Propontis, numberless villas and palaces, together with hundreds of superb churches, might be seen, each with its floating banner, and surpassing its neighbour in grace of architecture and splendour of decoration; their gilded domes, lofty turrets, and stately spires, mingling their chaste and elegant forms with the foliage of every plant, tree, and shrub that could give picturesque effect to the enchanting scene.

"In truth, wherever the eye rested, whether on the empress city or her stately sisters, Chrysopolis, Galata, and Pera, or the straits, or beautiful harbour sufficiently capacious to receive the entire fleets of the world, every indication of wealth and prosperity met the view. Then the busy hum of a numerous population, the chiming of bells, the cries of itinerant vendors, the shouts of seamen and merchants on the thronged and busy wharfs, with all the medley of mirth and trade peculiar to a great capital, the seat of government and commerce, sounded cheerfully on the ear and delighted the eye.

"Neither, if we turn from this lively picture of the exterior of the city, shall we find the interior less animated and interesting. There was the vast area of the hippodrome, the broad piazzas of the imperial palace, Sancta Sophia, and others, equally spacious, echoing and re-echoing with the martial tramp of men-at-arms, and the buoyant gaiety of a countless multitude, among whom patricians and high-born ladies seated in their elegant chariots, or carolling on their splendidly-caparisoned chargers, contributed not a little to the gorgeous character of the picture.

"Nor were the groups of ecclesiastics and wealthy citizens less striking, though perhaps the military excited the greatest share of attention, as various bands of regulars and irregulars, carrying their respective pennons, lined the whole route of the procession, and kept continually marching up and down through the streets and piazzas for the purpose of keeping order.

"The whole scene displayed as great a variety of colours as a bed of tulips: the different costumes of Europe and Asia; the many-tinted parasols

with which the whole population, of whatever age or sex, shaded themselves from the sun; the silk flags floating from every window; the canopies of rich cloth, that here and there covered the streets; the number of stations, with their gaily-decorated altars; the long bazaars and spacious shops filled with the choicest and costliest merchandize of the East—combined to form a charming display of military pomp, ecclesiastical state, and commercial industry.

"Edifices, remarkable for their grandeur and the taste and elegance of their architecture, everywhere met the view: there was the solemn temple towering to the heavens in all the magnificence and glory befitting the house of God; now thrown open, and pealing forth a joyous summons to prayer and thanksgiving. Palaces, which might have served as a residence for many a powerful monarch of Western Europe, displayed over their lofty porticoes the proud armorial bearings of the noble owner, who probably traced his descent to some illustrious patrician of ancient Greece and Rome.

"In every street and piazza, marble fountains, some coeval with the city, and others planned and executed by the magnificent Justinian, and his immediate successors, threw up their cool and limpid streams in all the varied forms and devices that the ingenious taste of a people like the Greeks could invent. Here and there adorned with the statues of water-nymphs, beautifully executed, and symbolical of the various seas and rivers that acknowledged the sway of princes, who might, at the time they were chiselled, be truly termed emperors of the East. Theatres and amphitheatres, triumphal arches and fortified gates, chaste and elegant in design and colossal in size, ornamented with statues and heraldic and martial emblazons, contributed not a little to the beauty and grandeur of Constantinople at this period of our tale."

More there is in this strain, but we must forbear from further quotations, and merely commend the work as one in which instruction and entertainment are happily blended. Some portions of it are written with unusual spirit and eloquence, and often as the events have been described, the reader will follow with fresh interest the story of the memorable siege and the terrible assault of the city, as narrated in this historical romance. For three days after the fatal 20th of May, 1453, the city was given up to plunder, and Captain Spencer informs us that a proverb is still current throughout the whole Moslem world, which says, when a man becomes suddenly rich, "He was at the siege of Constantinople."

*History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India under the Government of Bombay.* By John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE suppression of systematic child-murder has been one of the happy results of British rule in Western India. In the provinces under the control of the Bombay Government, the horrible crime is under the ban of the law, and the influence of British justice and humanity is at work in rendering the practice odious in remote native states. It is right to add, that Hinduism does not sanction infanticide, but indirectly it has caused it by the social position it assigns to the female sex, and by many of its general tenets and ordinances. About forty years ago, Governor Duncan first discovered the existence of infanticide in Kattywar and Kutch, or to write them more correctly, Káthiawád and Kachh, and drew public attention to the subject. Colonel Walker exerted himself with much success in negotiating engagements with native princes for its abandonment. Mr. Willoughby, of the Bom-

bay Civil Service, planned and arranged the practical measures of registration, inquiry, trial, and punishment, through which its suppression as a custom on British territory has been effected. To Mr. Willoughby, now one of the directors of the East India Company, the present volume is inscribed, a suitable and honourable testimony of his services in this good work. The part taken by many other public men, civil and military, is duly recorded by Dr. Wilson in his elaborate narrative, and we notice with pleasure that some natives of influence, especially his Highness the Ráo of Kutch; have been as zealous in the cause as any of their European counsellors. Dr. Wilson, who is honorary president of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and senior missionary of the Scottish missions in western India, has, during a long residence in Bombay, had much opportunity of observing the usages and customs of the natives, and the changes gradually effected by European and by Christian influences. In this volume an authentic and detailed report as to the former prevalence of infanticide, and of the history of its suppression, has been prepared from official documents, from information obtained from magistrates and other functionaries, and from the author's personal observation and knowledge. The subject is a very painful one, and it is sufficient to refer to the work as a book of reference for all whose duties may call them to public service in the districts to which the narrative relates. Among some of the independent Rajput states, it is to be feared that the custom is still prevalent, and the record of what British benevolence and firmness have effected, may encourage some who read it to similar exertions in the cause of justice and humanity. Dr. Wilson informs us that infanticide, though existing in its most aggravated form among the Jádejás of Kattywar and Kutch, is diffused more widely:—

"Infanticide is not a crime peculiar to the Jádejás originally from the banks of the Indus, though it exists among them as a people in an aggravated form. It is the besetting sin of the Rajputs in general, as long ago alleged by Colonel Walker. It has been found, by Jonathan Duncan, among the stragglers from their main body on the banks of the Ganges. By Messrs. Montgomery, Raikes, Tyler and others, it has been discovered among their offshoots on the banks of the Yamuná. By Colonel Lang it was first seen among their wanderers on the plains washed by the Sábarmatí and Málí. Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Wilkinson, Colonel Spiers and others, brought it to notice as abounding among their colonies in Malwá and other districts of central India, and the hill-country bounding them on the west. It has been brought to light among our latest conquests in the distant region of the Punjab, or Five-Rivers, where the Aryan race was settled in the time of the Védas. The interior Rajputáná, has, in reference to the existence and practice of this crime, been discovered by Colonels Tod, Locket, Sutherland, and Ludlow, and Major Richards,—some of whom have not been slow to enter into conflict with the gigantic evil,—to be little, if anything, better than most of its extremities. From the example of the Rajputs, too, other tribes, as those of the Mínas and Mhírs, of Ajmir and Udepúr, the cultivators of Gujará, and the Mínas of Málíá have not failed to learn and commit the crime. Had it not been for the merciful interposition of the British Government, there is no saying to what extent it might have spread through all the provinces of India. Even as matters stand, there is much reason to fear that the remarkable disparity between the sexes in India which all our statistics reveal, is to be attributed to the comparative neglect and ill-treatment of infant female life."

The concluding paragraphs of Dr. Wilson's book are written in a strain of patriotic and Christian fervour befitting his position, and it is satisfactory to have so strongly expressed an opinion of the blessings of British rule in India from a man of learning and piety, who has witnessed many of the changes which he thus eloquently describes:—

"We augur well for the destiny of the British power in India. By most wonderful providences, unforeseen arrangements, and remarkable deliverances and extensions, it has been established and preserved in the land. It has here found its place, not so much by our own conquest of the country, as by the voluntary submission to ourselves of the country, whose sons in almost every province have rushed to our standard and fought our battles. We have granted it deliverance from violence and oppression. We have given it peace, law, order, and religious liberty, such as it never enjoyed under any of its dynasties, the traditions of which extend long beyond the times of ancient European history. We have in reality lightened the burden of its taxation, both by lessening its amount, and calling forth to meet it the resources of the country to an unwonted degree. We are giving encouragement to its agriculture by surveys and modifications of assessments, and by canals for irrigation. We have imparted security and extension to its commerce. We are joining district to district and province to province, by roads and bridges, and excavations of mountain passes, and by a system of communication by steam and lightning, by land and sea and air, which its inhabitants deem miraculous. We allow its people to share in our administration, to the full extent of their present advancement in knowledge and civilization. We are seeking to elevate all its tribes in the scale of humanity. We have quenched the funeral pyre which destroyed the widow; and we are stemming the torrents of infant blood shed by the hands of unnatural parents. We have dispersed and destroyed its bands of Thags and Dakaitis; and Tyága and Dharaná are already terms which we have to explain to its people as well as to foreigners. Its Marýás and Poshías are passing away. Its suicides and human sacrifices are alike interdicted and prevented as far as human law can reach them. We are giving it our literature, and our art, and our science. And, above all, we are giving it our religion, even the religion of our God in heaven above, with all its unspeakable blessings for time and eternity. The night of its darkness has passed; and its dawn has come. Its light will grow and spread, and shine, more and more unto the perfect day. And a glorious day that will be to all the diversified tribes and tongues of India scattered over her gigantic body, from 'Cambay's strand' to 'Ganges' golden wave'; and from the Himáláya, where she lifts her head above the clouds in the azure vault of heaven, to her Cape of Kumári, where she bathes her feet in her own ocean."

As a practical example of the influence for good exerted by foreign agency in India, we may mention that Dr. Wilson's book, which will find its way to all districts where it is likely to be useful, has been printed in Bombay at the American mission press. Among the gratifying facts recorded in the volume, it is stated that a sum was offered by Government, on the suggestion of Captain Jacob, for the best Essay on Infanticide, an excellent method of attracting public notice to the subject, and the prize was adjudged to a Hindu pupil of the Elphinstone Institution. The recent establishment of schools in the north-west provinces, chiefly through the exertions of the late lamented Governor Thomason, will aid in diffusing Christian truth and morality, by the expulsive power of which, social evils, such as Dr. Wilson's work describes, will be effectually abolished.

## NOTICES.

*British Antiquities: their present Treatment and their real Claims.* By A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A. A. and C. Black.

THIS is a reprint of a paper, communicated a short time since to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, with the view of calling public attention to the preservation of our archaeological relics. The author suggests that the various antiquarian bodies of England and Ireland should follow the example of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in urging upon the owners of the soil, throughout the United Kingdom, the importance of protecting their remains, and protests, in no measured terms, against the indifference of the Trustees of the British Museum in respect to the claims of archaeological science.

"On the downs and wolds of England," says the author, "on the wild moors of Ireland, among the mountains of Wales, in the highland and pastoral portions of Scotland—in short, in positions to which the plough or the railway will probably never penetrate, ancestral memorials of the character indicated are more or less thickly studded. Generally, from their enduring construction, they have well resisted the influence of time, and not unfrequently, in consequence of their comparatively inaccessible sites, and from being surrounded by the ancient population who venerated them, they have escaped that wholesale spoliation to which that class of them, comprehended under the generic term, tumuli, had been from an early date continuously subjected. But after having survived those chances, and when, from the nature of the districts where they are found, it might fairly be anticipated that those of a structu al character might long stand as evidences of primeval skill, while those of sepulchral origin would be protected, and many of them might in due course afford, by careful excavation, enlightenment and materials for extending archaeological knowledge, it is melancholy, and not very creditable that, in the present generation, they are threatened with speedy annihilation, and are daily falling the prey of idle cupidity, of aimless curiosity, or, more destructive than all, of that common error which recognises them only as legitimate stone quarries."

"I need scarcely mention how often it has occurred to myself to notice, in districts that are not and never will be arable, traces of 'Picts'-towers' and 'Picts'-houses,' or circles rooted up for the stones which composed them, or the crumbling ruins of cairns gutted to gratify the curiosity, stimulated by cupidity, of idlers from neighbouring cottages. To show, however, how many vestiges are sacrificed in the manner last alluded to, I may instance a locality thoroughly pastoral and of only a few square miles in extent in which I carried on some excavations not very long ago. There I counted three-and-twenty antiquarian remains of various types, and of these only six had escaped scatheless; the other seventeen, I found on inquiry, having owed their dilapidation, which in some cases was complete, in some only partial, to treasure-searchers, and to others who, lounging on the hills, set to work, actuated by a momentary inquisitive impulse, but with perhaps a lurking avaricious hope, which they would hardly avow. All this mischief had been accomplished of late years."

It is impossible to expect that regard will be had by disinterested parties for our national antiquities, while they are so disregarded by the Trustees of our national Museum. Mr. Rhind affirms, that the additions to the British and Medieval Apartment, during four years, with the exception of Mr. Cooke's Irish collection, a few specimens from Mr. Crofton Croker's, and some other things, are hardly appreciable, and intimates that the statement "contained in the annual accounts laid before Parliament in 1853, that 'the additions to the British Collection since it has been placed in the new room are very extensive'" is a delusion.

*Olympus.* Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. THE title of this volume is far-fetched, and its plan needlessly fanciful, but it contains many sensible



reflections and practical comments on life, manners, and opinions. Of the frankness with which he expresses his sentiments the reader may judge from the following sentences on the relations in which authors generally stand to public opinion:—"I very freely admit the great excellence of moral teaching, under proper and truthful limits; but this silly and infamous spirit of your age, which trumps up every vapid book, if, with lying suavity, it have a 'kindly-hearted' tendency, and reproaches every sincere effort in literature, simply because therein the success of virtue is not made paramount—rely upon it this tendency is a symptom of downfall and decay, and is unchristian to the last degree. Authors are not to blame: they—poor panders—bring forth their wares, clad in tempting array; they must earn bread by some means, and perhaps they might find worse methods than this advocacy. The authors are but exponents, not causes; they write, because they are paid for writing, and they write in this style, because the age pays best for this style. Here we have symptom. Now, authors ought to originate not follow; they should lead the public, and not allow the public to lead them." The remarks, in another place, on the eccentricities of authors and the irregularities of men of genius, are as just as they are plainly uttered, when he speaks of "the highly gifted literary prodigates of all denominations,—the Edgar Poes, the Sheridans, and Hooks of all times,—men of infamous morals, whose whole lives exhibit a uniform career of mean dishonesty and paltry vanities." If the truth were often thus boldly spoken, it might save literature as a profession from much of the discredit which its less reputable though clever followers have brought upon it.

*Manual of Geology, Practical and Theoretical.* By John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S. Griffin and Co. Since the first appearance of this 'Manual' numerous and important additions have been made to geological science. The researches of Sedgwick and Murchison in the Cambrian and Silurian systems, the labours of De la Beche and his coadjutors in the official survey of the British islands, and the discoveries and researches of Lyell, Forbes, Fitton, Miller, Owen, Bowerbank, and a host of others, whose names are conspicuous in the topographical and paleontological departments of the science, are embodied in this new edition of Professor Phillips's 'Manual,' which is a complete and systematic treatise on practical and theoretical geology. The volume, which forms one of the series of scientific manuals in the cabinet edition of the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, is illustrated by a map and numerous engravings. A copious index, an appendix with miscellaneous tables and information, and a glossary of terms, increase the value of the work for study or reference.

*The Noble Laird of Thornyburne. A Northumbrian Border Ballad.* Saunders and Otley. THE scene of this ballad is in Northumberland, near the Scottish borders; the time, the early part of the fourteenth century. The story presents scenes such as were of common occurrence in the wild and stirring times of border warfare. A few stanzas from the second 'fytte' will exhibit the peculiarities of the poem:—

"The noble Laird of Thornyburne  
Then mustered all his clan;  
From Girdleford to Humbleton,  
They galloped and they ran.

"First rosy ray of early day  
Was smiling on the earth,  
When armed men in stout array,  
From peat and cot went forth.

"From Bellingham to Hareshaw cleft,  
And on to Corsenside,  
Nor man nor boy at home was left,  
If he could walk or ride.

"The standards fluttered in the air,  
The moving din of men,  
In serried rank, did stamp and tramp,  
From hillside, fell, and glen.

"Crulghouse, the Dodde, and Tarssetshaw,  
From Dully Castle old,  
They went all armed, with axe and bow,  
Like stalwart men and bold.

"From Blackhope Cuff to Simonburne,  
The Border-prikkers came;  
From Emithaugh to Ottercap,  
All but the blind and lame.

"The Robsons, too, both far and near,  
All good men, bold and true,  
Who thought of any thing but fear—  
Alas! that they should rue!

"Three score and three of Charltons went,  
In arrow-haste sped they;  
With trusty yew bows ready bent,  
In brave and bold array.

"O war, thou art the curse of life!  
A sharp and gory dart;  
When vengeful fouds lead on to strife,  
A ruthless scourge thou art.

"But when to shield one's homes from harm,  
Thou'rt glorious and just;  
Then in the sword, in the strong arm,  
And Godhead place thy trust!"

A historical introduction gives an account of the customs of those times, and notice of an old tradition of the foray, of which the ballad is a metrical narrative. A glossary of border words and phrases is appended.

#### SUMMARY.

THE first two numbers of a new series of 'Manuals of Gothic Ornament,' are published under the authority of the Department of Science and Art (J. H. Parker), and recommended to students in its list of publications. The first is a *Manual of Gothic Stone-Carving*, and the second a *Manual of Gothic Mouldings*, both illustrated with numerous woodcut engravings. These little works contain much historical information, and will be prized by students of art, as well as by those practically concerned with the building or repair of churches and other edifices to which this style of architecture is usually applied.

Two of the charming tales of Hendrik Conscience, *The Curse of the Village*, and *The Happiness of being Rich*, are translated from the original Flemish, in a cheap volume (Lambert and Co.), which is published under the copyright treaty between England and Belgium, recently come into operation. Of the peculiar style of Hendrik Conscience we lately spoke, in noticing a selected volume of his tales, published by Messrs. Constable of Edinburgh, and the present tales also give striking pictures of Flemish life, with moral and social lessons equally applicable to a similar sphere of our own population. The subject of the one tale is the evil of drunkenness, and of the other the discomforts and evils of suddenly acquired wealth without feeling and habits to turn it to good and wise account.

In Bohn's Standard Library appears a translation of *Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*, by R. Dillon Boylan, Esq., complete in one volume, in which a faithful version is given of this rambling and diffuse, yet fascinating novel, which will please those English readers to whom the vigorous interpretations of Carlyle are not palatable. In one of the extra volumes (H. G. Bohn) appears a translation of *The Heptameron of Margaret of Navarre*, with a memoir of the reputed author by Walter K. Kelly. The translation is made from the Paris edition of 1853.

In the Parlour Library (Hodgson) the last two numbers contain *Angela*, a tale, by the author of 'Emilia Wyndham,' and *Eva St. Clair*, and other tales, by Mr. G. P. R. James.

An address on *The Medical Profession the Complement of the Christian Ministry*, delivered and printed at the request of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, by James Robertson, D.D., Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh (Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London; Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh), contains clear statements and earnest appeals on the duty and policy of medical aid with evangelistic labour. In outwardly Christianized countries, except in remote districts, the abundance of qualified agents in both departments enables the cure of souls and the art of healing to be separated, but in the early ages of Christianity it was otherwise, and missionaries in foreign countries often

find the most effectual doors of usefulness opened through the practice of medicine and surgery. The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, honourably following the successful example of the American Missionary Societies, supports agents with this object in China and other parts of the world.

In *The Assurance Magazine* for July (C. and E. Layton), among other valuable papers are the following:—On the Comparison of Various Tables of Annuities, by Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.; An Examination of the Objections urged against the plan of Decimal Coinage proposed by the Royal Commissioners and the Select Committee of the House of Commons; a paper on the same subject by William Brown, M.P.; and a paper on the Results of Twenty-five Years' Experience of the Gotha Life Insurance Bank. A paper on the Analogy existing between the Aggregate Effects of the Operations of the Human Will, and the Results commonly attributed to Chance, by W. A. Guy, M.B., indicates a most interesting field of inquiry, though the experiments here recorded are scarcely on a scale sufficient to admit of any satisfactory inferences. There is nothing, *à priori*, opposed to the perfect freedom and complete responsibility of individual minds in the idea of general laws regulating the aggregate effects of the operations of the human will, and so producing average results as subject to calculations on the same principles as those relating to the laws of matter. How far this is practicable must be proved by careful observation and experiment, of one method of conducting which Professor Guy's paper contains examples.

A pamphlet, entitled *Notes from France, on the War with Russia*, by a Clergyman of the Church of England (Ward and Co), takes the peace-party view of the question, and avows belief that England is now being made the tool of Bonapartist ambition and of Romish policy. The permanent possession of Constantinople and Egypt by the French is alleged to be a more direct object of danger than any aggression of Russia, and the spread of Popery will now be only the moral result of the weakening of Mahometanism and of the Greek Church. The writer's views are at least not those stated in the common organs of public opinion at the present moment, and from the expression of honest opinions and reasonable fears due caution may be increased in regard to public policy.

An essay on *The Influence exerted by the Mind over the Body*, in the production and removal of morbid and anomalous conditions of the animal economy, by John Glen, M.A. (Blackwood and Sons), obtained the Bulwer Lytton Prize in the University of Edinburgh. The important subject, ably treated in this brief essay, was suggested by Sir E. B. Lytton as the subject for competition for a gold medal offered by him, as honorary president of the associated societies of the University of Edinburgh, in a speech delivered by him in January 1854. Mr. Glen cites striking and apposite instances of the mutual relations and influences of the mental and vital operations in the human body, and reduces to general principles the facts observed and stated in the essay.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Ahn's First Italian Course, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
Balfour's (W. P.) Glimpses of Jesus, 2nd ed., 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.  
Bohn's Standard Library: Beaumont and Fletcher, 3s. 6d.  
— Ecclesiastical Library; Philo-Judarus, Vol. 4, 6s.  
— Philological Library; Analysis of Thucydides, 6s.  
— Scientific Library; Joyce's Dialogues, 6s.  
Booth's Essay on the Attributes of God, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Brougham's Works, Historical Sketches of Statesmen, 5s.  
Burchett's (R.) Practical Geometry, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Channing's Complete Works, 8vo, cloth, 7s.  
— Literary Works, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
— Theological Works, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Cumming's (J.) The End, &c., 12mo, cloth, 7s.  
Duncan's (C.) Campaign with the Turks in Asia, £1 1s.  
Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History, Vol. 5, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
Gosse's (P. H.) Manual of Marine Zoology, part 1, 7s. 6d.  
Gough's (J. B.) Life and Orations, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Guizot's (M.) Married Life of Lady Russell, post 8vo, 2s. 6d.  
Handbook of Spain, 3rd ed., 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 10s.  
Howard's (E. J.) Book of Genesis, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.  
Mallock's (J.) Flax Spinner, 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Mann's (R. J.) Philosophy of Reproduction, p. 8vo, cl., 4s. 6d.  
Motley, 12mo, sewed, 1s.

Neander's Ecclesiastical History, Vol. 9, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Notes of a Yacht Voyage to Hardanger Fjord, 8vo, 10s. 6d.  
Parlour Library, Vol. 128, Brothers Bassett, 12mo, 1s. 6d.  
Paul Ferrol, a Tale, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
Philip Courtenay, 3 vols, post 8vo, boards, £1 11s. 6d.  
Railway Library, Vol. 100, My Novel, 12mo, boards, 2s.  
Reid's (H.) Introduction to English Literature, sewed, 2s.  
Ruskin's (J.) Lamp of Architecture, 2nd edit., rl. 8vo, £1 1s.  
Tennyson's (A.) Maud, and other Poems, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Todhunter's (J.) Plane Co-ordinate Geometry, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
War, (The) from Gallipoli to Death of Lord Raglan, 5s.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The second annual report of this newly established educational institution, just issued by Dr. Playfair, affords gratifying testimony that the Government have been, at least, in earnest in promoting the means of industrial instruction suggested by the Great Exhibition of 1851. The experience gained, since its foundation in March 1853, has suggested some improvement in the executive details of the Department, such as the appointment of Dr. Playfair to the office of Secretary of Art as well as Science, embodied in one, and of Mr. Cole to that of Inspector of Schools, and each branch of its operations has become more consolidated and is in better working order. The objects of the Department—to stimulate and encourage the efforts made by localities in the United Kingdom, for obtaining instruction in Science and Art—are carried out in the following manner:—It enables schools to furnish themselves with examples and illustrations for study; it aids in the extension of elementary instruction in Science and Art to primary schools, while it promotes local efforts to establish schools of a higher class; it provides a course of training for teachers who afterwards go to the provinces for the purpose of giving instruction in such schools, and it endeavours to make as publicly useful as possible the central schools, museums, and libraries of the Department as well as of those public institutions and services which are officially connected with it. Its duty, in short, is to exercise a sort of parental influence over the existing educational institutions, supported by Government, and offers advantages of a parental kind to certain other educational institutions, which are independent of Government support.

"1. Aid to schools by the formation and diffusion of examples and illustrations as means of study.

"2. Aid to schools not connected with the Department, or Primary Instruction.

"3. Aid to schools in connexion with the Department, or Secondary Instruction.

"4. The Normal Training School for future teachers of provincial schools, and the central schools in London.

"5. The Museums, Libraries, and Exhibitions of the Department.

"6. Public Institutions or Services connected with the Department.

"The aid given to institutions and schools with the view of diffusing elementary knowledge in Art is of three kinds:—

"1. By furnishing examples for study.

"2. By instructing the masters and pupil-teachers of public schools so as to enable them to teach elementary drawing.

"3. By acting upon public and private schools through the Schools of Art, and placing instruction within their reach."

#### Examples for Study.

"During the last year 294 schools have availed themselves of the facilities explained in the previous part of this report for obtaining examples and apparatus, and have paid above 1860*l.*, or an average of about six guineas each. This, it will be perceived, is considerably larger than the return made for the year 1853, where it is stated that in the fifteen months ending the 31st December, 1853, 218 schools had been furnished with examples, paying 1200*l.* or an average cost of 5*l.* per school."

#### Instruction to Masters and Pupil-teachers.

"With respect to the attendance in connexion with the provincial Schools of Art, the result can

only be stated for the school year ending the 30th of June, 1854, the annual returns being made up to that period. From the reports of the schools then received, it appears that 540 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and 80 pupil-teachers received instruction in drawing. The report of the head-master of the Central School in London is made up to the 1st of October, 1854, and gives for the preceding year an attendance of 289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses and 135 students, taught in the Training Colleges of Kneller Hall and Whitelands.

"Of the pupil-teachers who have been taught drawing, it appears, so far as has been yet ascertained of the result of the last Christmas examination, that 190 have completed and 82 have received prizes; while of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, out of the 1270 candidates who sent upwards of 6300 papers for examination, 10 have passed in all the subjects of examination, and have received certificates of qualification enabling them to teach drawing in their own schools, and obtain the advantages placed within their reach by the Committee of Council. 181 also have been registered as having passed in one or more of the subjects of examination, and are at liberty to come up for re-examination in the remaining subjects in order to complete the course required to obtain a certificate at any ensuing Christmas examination."

#### Action by Schools of Art on Public and Private Schools.

"Each locality desiring to have a School of Art is required to show, before it can be established, that at least three public schools have agreed to receive instruction in drawing through its agency; the boys and girls of these public schools must receive not less than one lesson of an hour per week in drawing, the children paying for such instruction either 1*d.* per week, or the school compounding for it at the sum of 5*l.* per annum. Private schools obtaining similar instruction are required to pay at least 10*l.* per annum for one lesson per week. In consequence of these arrangements, which have been carried out as far as possible in connexion with the old schools, as well as those more recently established, the Provincial Schools of Art have afforded, during the last school year, instruction in drawing to 6228 children in 80 primary public schools; and to 1209 in 33 private schools; while as a result of the arrangements for instructing schoolmasters already explained, 33 schools have received instruction in art, through their own teachers, and represent 1288 children taught in this way. In addition to these numbers, 1776 children have been taught in 29 parochial schools in connexion with the Central Training School in London. Under the system, therefore, of making the Schools of Art useful to existing primary schools with a view of diffusing a knowledge of elementary drawing, and creating a taste for art, 10,500 children have been taught during the last year, which is an increase of 60 per cent. on the number taught in the previous year. In order to give still further encouragement to progress in the schools, it has been determined to give annually a small prize, consisting of a pair of compasses, pen, and pencil, among every 25 scholars taught drawing by a master of a School of Art; the prizes to be competed for at the Midsummer vacation, and awarded by the masters."

#### Provincial Schools of Art.

The Schools of Art in the provinces are classed in two divisions.

1. The schools, 10 in number, established between 1841 and 1852, and which received direct Parliamentary grants for their support.
2. The schools, 26 in number, established since October, 1852, without Parliamentary grants.

"The total number of persons under instruction in the 14 self-supporting schools which have been in operation sufficiently long to make returns amounts to 6336, being an increase upon the 4994 returned in last year's Report of above 26

per cent. The population of the towns in which the schools are situated amounts to 570,960; so that 1.1 per cent. are under instruction.

"In the 19 provincial schools which were formerly supported by Parliamentary subsidies, 10,778 persons have been under instruction, being an increase of 84 per cent. on the numbers taught in the same schools last year, and indicating that out of the population of 1,771,909 which these towns represent, 60, or upwards of 1 per cent. are under instruction in art. \* \* \*

"The results of the system of the Department as compared with the old subsidy system, show that the total amount paid by Government as salaries to masters in the 14 self-supporting schools during the school year ending 30th June, 1854, was 140*l.*, and that only one school had, up to that date, drawn on the Guarantee Fund to the small amount of 15*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; while in the 19 subsidized schools the salaries paid by Government amounted, in the same period, to 4683*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the balances of the annual grants to 741*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; of the guarantees which the Department granted to these schools in aid of an advance to self-support, the sum of 410*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* has also been drawn. It appears, therefore, that the 14 self-supporting schools instructed, during last year, an aggregate of 6536 persons in a population of 570,960, or 1.1 per cent. at a cost to the State of only 155*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* (exclusive of aid by examples); and that the 19 schools established on the old system, which were in operation during the same period, gave instruction to 10,778 persons, or a little above 1 per cent. of the population of the localities, at the cost of 5841*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*"

#### Provincial Schools of Science.

An attempt has been made to apply a system of science teaching to provincial schools similar to that of art, which only needs time to ripen into more successful practice.

"For some time past considerable efforts have been made in Birmingham to found an educational institution, under the name of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. This institute, when established, is designed to embrace comprehensive courses of instruction in Science and Art; but as a preliminary step, and with the view of preparing artisans, whose education might be deficient, for the future advantages to be derived from the higher branches of the Institute, the Committee established a preparatory scientific school, and obtained a certificated master, Mr. Williams, and a guarantee from the Department, on its ordinary principles.

"The school opened only last autumn, so that the report of Mr. Williams, although in the highest degree satisfactory, necessarily extends over a very short period of time. We find from the Report just referred to, that the pupils receive instruction in physics, chemistry, and physiology, and that their numbers for the winter quarter were as follows:—

Physics . . . . .	44
Chemistry . . . . .	71
Physiology . . . . .	30

Making a total of . . . 145

"Those who attend these classes are generally men of the higher order of workmen, some being foremen, and some having workshops of their own. The ordinary average of working men do not yet appear to have taken advantage of the instruction offered to them. The pupils attending the classes have in many instances shown a remarkable intelligence in applying the scientific knowledge obtained by them to technical processes in their respective trades.

"Besides the regular classes for artisans, schools for boys and for females have been opened with considerable success, and will be more particularly referred to in the next year's report.

"The fees of the pupils have been sufficient to meet the salary of the master and the expenses of the school, and it is understood that none of the



sum guaranteed by the Department will be required."

#### Navigation Schools.

Navigation Schools have also been organized with success in some of the leading sea-port towns and in the metropolis.

"The school is well placed in the Sailors' Home, Wells-street, and has received a complete outfit. An electric communication for purposes connected with the meteorological observations promoted by the Board of Trade has also been made with Greenwich, by which an indicator in the school-room enables the students to make their observations by Greenwich time, and gives an opportunity as well as an inducement to masters and mates of vessels in the docks to rate their chronometers. The instruction is divided into two sections, the upper being designed for masters and mates of the merchant service, the lower for seamen and apprentices, both sections being open in the evening as well as the morning.

"The average weekly attendance during the half-year preceding Midsummer 1854, was 17.56, and since the school has been placed on the new system the numbers have risen to 31, or an increase of more than one-third. The total number of persons who have taken advantage of the school since it was reopened by Mr. Hughes in last July, has been 209."

#### Central Schools.

The proceedings of the Central School of Science, in Jernyn-street, have already been made known in our notice some time since, in the separate Report of that establishment. Of the proceedings of the Central School of Art, at Marlborough House, the following is a summary:—

"448 students have attended the training classes and general art course.

"289 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have received instruction in the courses specially adapted for them; and 135 students of a similar class have been taught in training colleges by masters sent from the Central School.

"9 district schools in the metropolis, taught by teachers in training, have had an average monthly attendance of about 650.

"33 parochial schools have been taught from the Central School, and 1776 pupils have thus received instruction. \* \* \* The technical classes during the last year amount to 183. The purely technical classes for engraving, lithography, and porcelain painting are still attended by limited numbers, a result which is partly owing to the limited accommodation provided for them; and although the fees are considerable, they can only be looked upon at present in the light of a benevolence on the part of the State to provide means, hitherto unattainable in this country, for instruction in artistic branches of industry, and by this means to procure an elevating occupation for females.

"The following return shows the state of the technical classes, exclusive of the attendance of teachers in training:—

	1853.	1854.
Practical Construction . . .	25	35
Textile Classes . . .	22	63
Mechanical Drawing . . .	25	79
Porcelain Painting . . .	8	5
Wood Engraving . . .	15	15
Lithography . . .	8	8

#### Museums.

In addition to the metropolitan museums already well known to our readers, museums of native industry have been formed in Dublin and Edinburgh. In Dublin, during the last year, only an introductory series of lectures was given, chiefly with the view of explaining the collections in the Museum of Irish Industry to the public, and the average attendance at each lecture was as follows:—

Geology . . . . .	410
Chemistry . . . . .	380
Mechanics . . . . .	370
Botany . . . . .	140

In Edinburgh an Industrial Museum has been established, with a grant of 7000*l.*, aided by the Provost and Town Council.

"The chief cost of furnishing specimens to and maintaining the Museum has hitherto been defrayed by a Parliamentary grant to the Universities of Scotland, but an additional sum in aid has been derived partly from the matriculation fund of the College, and partly from the admission fees to the Museum.

"The lamented death of Professor Forbes, who formerly held the office of Keeper to the Museum, and the delay which has taken place in appointing his successor, have hitherto prevented the Department from immediately reducing the admission fee to the Museum to half its present amount (from 1*s.* to 6*d.*), and of making one day in the week free. The late curator reported, that it is inexpedient in the present state of the collections, which require much re-arrangement, to open the Museum without charge to the public for more than one day, although the number of free days will afterwards be increased.

"Dr. George Wilson has recently been appointed Director of the new Museum, and his duty will in the meantime consist in gathering together the collections necessary to form the Industrial Museum for Scotland. The Highland Society have already given to the Government their valuable collections of models and ores, which will form an important commencement for the technical part of the Museum. The fact of the natural history collections forming part of the new Museum will give an advantage to the new institution which few places possess. A scientific museum showing the mode of occurrence of the objects which are afterwards applied in industry, forms a most important step to the efficient study of technical collections. In London, collections of this kind are much dispersed, and can only be studied in their necessary connexions with great inconvenience. In Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society possesses an excellent museum of objects of natural history, and fortunately at no great distance from the technical Museum of Irish Industry, but the management is different. Until lately, no means were provided for preventing public money being expended in duplicate collections, and even yet the arrangements in this respect are defective. In the new museum in Edinburgh the scientific and technical collections will be under the same roof and one management, and may be made materially to support each other."

In conclusion we may notice briefly the operations of the Public Institutions with which the Department is officially connected.

#### The Geological Survey.

"The whole area surveyed during the last year has been 2800 square miles. This amount is less considerable than that of the previous year, but the diminution is wholly owing to the more difficult nature of the ground surveyed, and to the necessity of revising and comparing the work done in Ireland for the past three years. Five sheets, comprising about 150 miles of sections, have been issued during the past year, many additions to the maps already published have been made, and several new sheets are in course of publication. \* \* \*

"Towards the close of the year the Geological Survey was the first time extended to Scotland, and a considerable area in Haddingtonshire is far advanced.

"As regards Ireland, the progress of the survey during the past year has not been rapid, from the difficult nature of the district surveyed, which stretches from Glandore Harbour on the south coast to Mill-street, north of Macroom, and thence to the headlands of Dumanus and Bantry Bays. The line of country now occupied by the survey extends from Dursey Island by Kenmare and Millstreet to Mallow, a distance of 76 miles, and the Director General states that a movement will soon be made northward from that line.

"An experiment of considerable interest, not only to the science of geology, but also in its prac-

tical applications to the fisheries and other commercial objects, has also been carried on during the past year. It had been urged by men of science, both in this country and on the continent, that it was desirable to connect with the geological survey of the United Kingdom an examination of the British coasts; and the portion of the coast chosen for the experiment was Tenby Bay in the Bristol Channel. An eminent naturalist, Mr. Huxley, was employed for this purpose, and he has mapped upon the chart the results of his preliminary inquiries. As part of the commercial results of such a survey, it may be mentioned, that the localities of the oyster beds, mussel beds, seining, trawling, and cod grounds, are marked out on the chart, with the view of obtaining an accurate determination of the fishing grounds, so as to prevent the reckless and exhausting method of working now prevalent in many districts. The scientific as well as the economical results obtained were also sufficiently decisive to justify the views under which the experiment had been undertaken, and to induce the Director of the survey to recommend that similar coast surveys should be continued in connexion with the geological survey. It has accordingly been resolved to ask Parliament for leave to apply an annual vote of 200*l.*, hitherto taken for an assistant palæontologist, to the purposes of a coast survey under a naturalist."

#### Mining Record Office.

"During the past year a large accession of valuable facts has been made. Previous to the year 1853, sixty-nine plans and sections of mines in Cornwall and Devonshire had been deposited in the office, and during the last year, 111 plans and sections have been added. The statistics of the produce of iron ore, and of the manufacture of iron in Scotland for the year 1853 were obtained, and arrangements were made for obtaining correct returns for the year 1854."

#### Meteorological Inquiry.

"In consequence of the important results to navigation and science which had resulted from a discussion under Lieutenant Maury, of the meteorological observations kept by sea-going American vessels, a general conference as to the best methods of making and recording such observations at sea was held at Brussels, in August and September, 1853.

"Agents have been appointed at several outposts for the purpose of lending these instruments to sea-going ships, promising to comply with the conditions prescribed for rendering their observations valuable, and on the return of the ships, the instruments are again to be examined, and the records of the observations will be transmitted to the office in London for discussion.

"During the past year instruments have been furnished to fifty merchant ships and thirty men-of-war, but as the instruments could only be procured and compared in limited numbers at the commencement of the inquiry, this return cannot be looked upon except in the light of a beginning. Captain Fitzroy has nearly completed the preparation of a set of charts, illustrating the prevailing winds of the Atlantic oceans."

In addition to the foregoing, the Department has lent its aid with advantage to the Registration of Designs Office, the Royal Dublin Society, and to the French International Exhibition. The following is Dr. Playfair's general summary:—

"In reviewing the state of the Department for the past year, it may be observed generally that it has made a marked advance in extending instruction in Art to elementary schools, 10,500 children having received such instruction through its agency. In concert with the Committee of Council on Education, it has enabled 1044 teachers of public schools to learn drawing at the local Schools of Art with a view to introducing it into their own schools; and 1270 masters, who are at various training colleges throughout the kingdom, have been examined for certificates in elementary drawing. Means of illustrating the courses of instruction have been widely spread, and in addition to

the usual trade supply, 294 schools have obtained examples through the Department at an average cost of six guineas for each school.

"The local schools throughout the provinces have been attended by nearly 20,000 persons, chiefly artisans.

"The Museums of the Department have been visited by above 204,000 persons, and the Art Library at Marlborough House by nearly 8000. The exhibition of students' prize drawings in the provinces has been inspected by above 66,000 persons. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens in Dublin have had above 135,000 visitors.

"The Central Schools in London continue to be made as useful as possible to the schools throughout the kingdom, and have been the means of providing well-trained masters for the provincial schools.

"The public services connected with the Department continue in an active state, and, in the case of the Mining Record Office and Office for the Discussion of Meteorological Observations, have had a largely increased development during the last year.

"In regard to the financial expenditure of the Department, every effort to economy has been made; and of the aggregate sum of 79,846*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* voted last year, it is expected that upwards of 17,000*l.* will be paid back to the Exchequer at the close of the financial year."

We may add, that annexed to the Report is a most valuable Appendix of educational statistics and reports in detail, occupying 258 closely-printed pages.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE discontent of the English engravers with their professional position has found new expression in the form of a petition to her Majesty, in which complaints are made of their systematic exclusion from the Royal Academy. At present there are six engravers admitted as associates of the Academy, but they are debarred from holding office or becoming Academicians. The signers of the petition, all of whom have been engaged in their art for above thirty years, and some of whom are Fellows of the Royal Society, plead that painters are indebted for the perpetuity and the extension of their fame to engravers, and cite, as an instance, the universal celebrity of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper,' through the genius and skill of Raphael Morghen. The high talent and art of Strange, Sharp, Woollett, and Raimbach are referred to, and the attempt to degrade the profession of such men is strongly denounced. To obtain even the inferior position of Associate of the Academy, it is required that an engraver should notify his intention of becoming a candidate, and send in specimens of his work for consideration. This is an ordeal to which men of independent spirit cannot submit, and the associates are therefore not chosen from the highest grades of the profession. The petitioners further urge their claims by an argument from the analogy of literature, in the following terms:—"Your petitioners look at the art of engraving as akin to the art of translation, while they remember with pride what Dryden has said, that to be a thorough translator one must be a thorough poet; and that Dr. Johnson has called the translation of the 'Iliad' by Pope as certainly 'the noblest version of poetry the world has ever seen.'" We lately, in reviewing the Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, expressed our own opinion on this subject. It also happened that in the early days of the Royal Academy, Strange, the representative of British engravers, was an unpopular man, from previous political differences and professional jealousies, and his exclusion was the result of personal and unworthy intrigue. The treatment of engravers has since been continued with the inveteracy of habit which belongs to all public institutions in England; but it is time, for the honour of art in all its branches, that a change should be made. There is no similar law of exclusion in the rules of any continental Academy.

On Wednesday, the celebration of the Royal

London Eisteddvod took place at St. Martin's Hall, which was decorated for the occasion with heraldic flags and banners, the mottoes of which, as interpreted to us, were highly patriotic. Models of sculpture by a native artist, Mr. Evan Thomas, also formed part of the ornaments of the place of meeting. The president of the Eisteddvod, Sir B. Hall, Bart., and other officials, were decorated with leeks and other symbols of the principality. In the course of his opening address, the president stated various facts of interest in regard to the living use of the Welsh language, the ancient tongue of Britain. During last year (1854) of Welsh periodicals were printed and sold 250,332 copies, and 23,221 Bibles and 31,086 Testaments were circulated in that language by the Bible Society. Various recent works in the old tongue of the Cymru were referred to by Sir Benjamin Hall, after whose speech Welsh harpers and singers performed a hymn of praise, or *Arwyrain*, in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, one of the patrons of the Festival. Other short pieces were said or sung by other bards, and Mr. Whalley made a speech, after which the distribution of prizes by the President took place. In the course of this part of the proceedings, the Venerable Archdeacon Williams said he had been a judge in competitions of this kind for upwards of thirty-two years, and with the exception of the essays sent in to the last Eisteddvod at Abergavenny, he had not seen any which equalled those on the present occasion. The talent and industry of more than four hundred Welshmen had been elicited in the various competitions, and he augured well for the cultivation of native learning and knowledge by the influence of the London Eisteddvod. At an evening meeting in St. Martin's Hall, on the same day, a continuation of speeches, songs, and other patriotic expressions of feeling took place, the proceedings terminating with the singing of the National Anthem in Welsh.

In a new appeal on behalf of the Wellington College, a clear and satisfactory statement is given of the past operations of the Committee, and a proposal made which deserves public support. It appears that a sum is available, deducting all expenses, of 109,000*l.* Originally it was intended to admit 100 boys, for whose maintenance and education this sum would amply provide. But further consideration has led the Committee to propose 200 boys for the opening of the college, a comparatively small increase of expense in the building, and a diminished average cost for each boy, being the inducement to aim at thus doubling the benefit of the institution. For this purpose an appeal for additional subscriptions is made, and has already been generously responded to, the list including the following sums, in addition to former subscriptions:—the Queen, 500*l.*; Prince Albert, 250*l.*; the King of the Belgians, 250*l.*; the Court of Directors of the East India Company, 500*l.*; Lord Hardinge, 100*l.*; the Earl of Derby, 500*l.*; the Duke of Wellington, 200*l.*; and other sums, amounting to several thousand pounds. The immediate object of the subscription is to complete the building of the college without incurring debt. An admirable site has been purchased, on the line of the Reading and Reigate Railway, about two miles from Sandhurst. The estimate for the building and its complete furnishing is 55,000*l.* Towards this sum the balance in hand is 29,000*l.*, the bulk of the funds being invested on mortgage, at 4 per cent., to provide an annual revenue for the expenses of the college. The sum of 26,000*l.* is therefore required towards the estimated 55,000*l.*, exclusive of the annual sum that may be needed for extending the benefit of the college to the full number of 200 boys. The total average expenses per head would probably be under 50*l.*, or less than 10,000*l.* a-year—a sum which might well be included in the annual votes of Parliament, while we doubt not that the 26,000*l.* now asked from the public will be readily subscribed, and thus a great military school, worthy of the nation, and of the name of Wellington, be auspiciously established.

Although we have to regret that a general measure of national education is still postponed, it is gratifying to observe the large amount of the Parliamentary grants in aid of voluntary efforts, under the regulations of the Privy Council. In the committee of supply, on Thursday evening, a vote of 396,921*l.* for Great Britain was granted, on the motion of the Home Secretary, and 215,200*l.* for Ireland. A lengthened conversation ensued on these votes, but it could scarcely be termed a debate, little difference of opinion existing as to the need of extending education, or the duty of Government to give every practicable aid. Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Henley, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Miall, and other representatives of the conflicting views on modes of education, took part in the discussion, to which we propose again to refer in reviewing the proceedings of Parliament during the past session on this important national question.

Mr. Albert Smith, with the promptness that characterizes his movements, and the generosity that affects his disposition, has resolved to assist in raising a subscription in this country for the relief of those who have been burnt out at Chamouni by the late calamitous fire. From the many thousands that have visited Mont Blanc in the Egyptian Hall, and the many hundreds who have visited it in its own delightful locality, we cannot doubt of a large amount of sympathy being excited in support of this good work. Any donations addressed to Mr. Albert Smith, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, will be thankfully received.

In a recent sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres at Paris, an account was given of the discovery at Beyrouth, at a great depth under ground, of the tomb of a Phœnician king, containing—what is very curious indeed—a long inscription in Hebrew. The inscription dwells principally on the nothingness of human grandeur, and concludes by vowing to the wrath of Astarte any one who shall profane the tomb. A detailed account of the curious discovery is to be given to the French Institute by the Duke de Luynes, on the approaching annual meeting.

An Italian periodical, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, announces that it is about to publish several manuscripts left by the late Silvio Pellico, and that they consist of correspondence, of moral, political, and religious treatises, of historical romances, of tragedies and poems. The romances, it appears, are not terminated; one, called *Raffaella*, was given up by its distinguished author, because he had the modesty to think it inferior to the *Promessi sposi* of Manzoni. The *Civiltà* says that, in compliance with the solicitation of his friends, Silvio Pellico wrote his autobiography, but though in the opinion of people who were allowed to read it, it possessed the highest interest, he, after the revolutionary movements of 1848, announced that he had destroyed it, and it has not been seen since. It is nevertheless hinted that a copy of it may some day see the light.

The Committee on the North-West Passage have recommended to Parliament that 10,000*l.* be awarded to the discovery expedition, one-half of the sum to Captain McClure himself, and the other half to his officers and crew. Lady Franklin, it is said, claims a share of reward, on the grounds that the line of exploration was partly determined by her late intrepid husband, but her claim has been disallowed.

Mr. Wilson announced in the House on Monday night, that in a short time would be presented to Parliament the third Report of the Royal Commissioners, explaining what had been done with the surplus money of the Great Exhibition, and the additional grant voted under the Derby ministry in favour of the commencement of a scheme for the erection of a new National Gallery. Three years have now elapsed since 300,000*l.* were raised for this purpose, and all we know of the matter is, that to clear the way for a new National Gallery some property has been purchased at Kensington.

A long-projected work, likely to prove of much importance in political as well as commercial affairs, is now in way of being carried out by British capital and enterprise. This is the cutting



of a canal from Kustendje to Rassova, by which the precarious navigation of the mouths of the Danube would be avoided, and trade carried on within reach of the protection of the Western powers.

Several works of the late eminent French sculptor, Pradier, have just been sold at Paris. His statuette in marble of *Phryne* fetched 72*l.*; the plaster model of *Pandora* went at 8*l.*; the models, in plaster, of the *Danaide*, the *Baigneuse*, and *Psyche*, which were not quite finished, obtained 28*l.*, 20*l.*, and 32*l.*; the *Dunseuse*, in plaster, 20*l.*; a slight model, in plaster, of *Liberty*, 5*l.* 5*s.*; the head of *Sappho*, in plaster, 8*l.* 10*s.*; and three bronze casts of the *Esclave*, the *Femme à la chemise*, and the *Toilette*, 6*l.*, 14*l.*, and 9*l.* respectively.

From an official return published in Paris, it appears that the number of licensed printing-offices in France and Algeria is 997, and that in the course of last year they printed 1193 periodicals and 8095 works.

The Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of Westminster School, in room of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A., now Dean of Christ Church.

Meyerbeer's *La Stella del Nord* has been performed four times at the Royal Italian Opera, and is firmly established in public favour. Last Saturday, by judicious curtailment, by the absence of encores, and by greater rapidity in some parts of the action, the performance was reduced within reasonable limits as to time. M. Meyerbeer again gratified the audience by appearing on the stage at the close of the second act, and the principal performers and M. Costa again received warm demonstrations of approval. This night Grisi and Mario make their last appearance for the season in the *Huguenots*. The first performance of the *Prophecie* for the season is announced for Tuesday.

At Drury Lane, an autumn season of English opera has commenced. Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* having been performed throughout the week, and received with enthusiasm by the crowded audiences that take advantage of the cheap rates of admission at this house. The principal parts are very effectively sustained by the present company—that of the heroine by Miss Lucy Escott; the *Gipsy* by Fanny Reeves; *Devilshoof* by Mr. Henry Corri; the *Count Arnheim* by Mr. Hamilton Braham; and *Thaddeus* by Mr. Elliott Galer, one of the best English tenors of the day. The well-known melodies that abound in this opera secure its continued popularity with audiences who think that music may be good, though not by a foreign composer. We hope that the success of the season at Drury Lane may be sufficient to encourage the enterprising manager to invite original English operatic works, the demand for which has been so long in abeyance. We have native composers capable of producing works worthy of a place in public favour, but let them remember that long study and elaborate art—and we may add, a suitable subject—are as necessary for success as professional skill and inventive genius.

A new five-act play was produced on Monday evening at the Haymarket, *Wife or No Wife*, by Mr. Heraud, the plot being suggested by a paper in the 'Spectator,' and illustrative of the marriage customs of England in the reign of Queen Anne. This may seem a somewhat remote and unpractical topic for a modern drama; but it is a fair subject of literary and historical illustration, and admits of general delineations of character which are independent of any local or temporary customs and manners. The story is a very simple one: a young woman, in humble station, has been privately married to a nobleman; he removes her to a rural retreat, to avoid the notice of his father, who has projected for him a marriage with a lady of rank and wealth. Here she is exposed to the infamous importunities of a treacherous friend of her husband, who intercepts their correspondence, persuades her that her marriage was a pretended ceremony, with a fictitious parson and a useless certificate, and that the young nobleman is married to another. This villany is carried out further by making his friend believe that his *Olympia* is un-

faithful, colour being given to the suggestion by his finding that she had left her retreat in company with a young man of rank, disguised as a physician. The truth is, that this disguise had been assumed for the sake of obtaining access to the lady whom the young nobleman's father had sought for his son, and who returned the pretended physician's love. His removal of *Olympia* was in consequence of discovering the secret of the illness of the young nobleman, of whom, in his medical capacity, he had got the charge. The rest of the story may be readily conjectured, and we need only say that all is made to turn out well, the treachery of the friend being discovered, the husband restored to health and reason by the presence of his lost wife, and the physician rewarded with the hand of his fair one, the father being reconciled to the *dénouement* by the peril to which his son had been exposed. All this would have formed a good piece of less formidable size, but is wholly insufficient for an effective five-act play. The part of the heroine was very carefully and pleasingly performed by Miss Heraud, the daughter of the author, the character not being above her powers, as some others were which we remember her formerly to have attempted. The other chief characters were well sustained by Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. Howe, Miss Swanborough, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. W. Farren. The tediousness of the plot was most felt by the audience in the last act, and the expressions of impatience endangered the verdict on the whole play, the success of which would have been greater had the writer judiciously compressed it into three acts.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 25th. —Sir Roderick Murchison, Vice-President, in the chair. An interesting collection of geological specimens, brought by Captain Collinson from the Arctic regions, was exhibited; and a series of very beautiful sketches of the Sandwich Islands, by Mr. Sawkins, was likewise displayed; and also of various parts of Australia—such as the Brisbane and Burnett rivers, the Elm Creek, the Darling Downs, the Burning Mount Wingen, the Turon and Sofala gold mines, Mount Victoria, and the town of Bathurst, and many other localities from Moreton Bay northwards. The papers read were—1. 'On the Volcanic Mountains of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands,' by James G. Sawkins, Esq.; communicated by Sir Roderick Murchison. The island of Hawaii contains four volcanoes—Kohola, Mouna Kea, Hualalai, Mouna Loa—ranging from 9000 to 13,840 feet high. The most remarkable features on the north-east of the island are the immense cliffs of compact lava, separated by ravines varying from 200 to 2000 feet in depth, with numerous cascades falling over their sides. The west and south-west slopes of the island are arid, barren, and desolate; while the north-east and east are moist and covered with luxuriant vegetation, and water-courses derived from exposure to the humid trade-winds. Several craters are in active operation; and the paper described some of the extraordinary volcanic phenomena for which this island is so remarkable. 2. Captain Collinson, R.N., 'On the Geographical Results of his late Researches in the Arctic Regions.' The prior discovery of Prince of Wales Strait, by Captain M'Clure in 1850, and that of Dr. Rae on Victoria Island, have deprived the voyage of the *Enterprise* of much of its interest. Yet the *Enterprise* penetrated farthest to the eastward; she approached nearest to the spot reached by the *Hecla* in 1819; she was successfully extricated from the ice, and one important consequence has been the extension of the whale fishery through Behring Strait to the Mackenzie River, on the northern shores of the continent. The *Enterprise* sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, she reached Magelhaen Strait on the 10th April, and met the *Gorgon* and *Investigator* at Fortescue Bay on the 17th. The vessels soon parted company, and never again met. The *Enterprise* was sixty-six days on the passage to the Sandwich Islands, and rounded Point Barrow on the 21st

August, in a sea comparatively clear of ice, but on the next day the vessel was stopped by the pack, which proved to be impervious. Progress to the eastward being impracticable, Captain Collinson determined to attempt the opening northward, seen by Captain Kellett in the previous year, and eventually reached 73° 23' north latitude, when it became necessary to return to the south till the next season. On this voyage the title of the Pacific Ocean to its characteristic name was well demonstrated, for in sailing from 32° S. lat. to 73° N. lat., over a distance of 11,300 miles, there was no occasion to reef topsails. Captain Collinson determined on wintering at Hong Kong, leaving two officers at the Russian settlements of Michaelovski, in Norton Sound, to learn the Esquimaux language, and make inquiries among the natives. On the way to Hong Kong the *Enterprise* touched at the Russian settlement of Sitka, where Captain Collinson obtained information about the course of the Youcon River, previously supposed to form part of the Colville, but now known to fall into Norton Sound. The *Enterprise* proceeded from Hong Kong on April 2, 1851, entered the ice at Cape Thadæus on June 1, reached Port Clarence on July 3, and sailed from thence on the 10th, meeting with plenty of ice, but no obstruction as far as Wainwright Inlet, where the vessel was be-set, and carried round Point Barrow in the pack, in imminent danger of being wrecked. On the 31st she reached Tangier Point, and continued to proceed slowly along the coast, against light easterly winds, with occasional rainy squalls from the S.W. The natives came on board twice with venison and geese, which they eagerly bartered for tobacco. The navigable channel was sometimes barely wide enough for the ship; but she proceeded without detention to Point Manning, where her progress was threatened, but a passage was found, and the effect of the Mackenzie River speedily became evident, the ice in some places permitting the vessel to stand off fifty miles from the main, at which distance no soundings were obtained with 180 fathoms. Light winds and surface currents detained the ship a week opposite Herschel Island. At length the Mackenzie was passed, and Cape Bathurst reached on August 26, and Cape Parry on the same day. Land was soon seen to the northward, and hauling towards it, the ship reached a strait, which was followed, when, on the 30th, traces of Captain M'Clure were discovered. The northern entrance of the strait was reached in 73° 30' N. lat., and 114° 35' W. long., only fifty-five miles distant from Parry's farthest on Melville Island; but unbroken ice barred the ship from further progress in that direction. Without any indication of the course followed by the *Investigator*, Captain Collinson pursued the same track to the western coast of Baring Land till he reached Point Kellett, where he found that Captain M'Clure had left Prince of Wales Strait only thirteen days before he entered it. Captain Collinson advanced to Point Meek, but was then driven back, and finally passed his first winter at the south entrance of Prince of Wales Strait. A party of about forty Esquimaux were found hunting in the neighbourhood, and remained till November, when they moved southward. The same party returned again in the following May, the interval being probably spent by them in catching seals on the shores of Dolphin and Union Strait. During the winter a party from the *Enterprise* reached Cape Providence, on Melville Island, only ten days after Captain M'Clure left it, and saw his sleigh tracks; but other tracks appeared more recent, and the howling of dogs indicated the presence of Esquimaux, whom they were not prepared to meet: the party therefore turned back, being ill provided with arms and ammunition.\* Captain Collinson got to sea again on August 5, and ascertained the junction of Albert and Wollaston Land. He then proceeded through the Dolphin and Union Strait, and, reaching Cambridge Bay on September 26, was frozen in on the 30th. Here natives were met who had never seen white men. In the spring Captain Col-

\* The ship had not one revolver on board.

linson started with the intention of reaching the point attained by Sir James Ross in 1849, but the ice frustrated the endeavour within 160 miles of the object, at an island in 70° 25' N., with no land visible northwards. On August 10 the ice disappeared, leaving Dease Strait free, and the route eastward through Peel Inlet appeared quite as feasible as the westward route; but from some mismanagement at Woolwich the coals proved to be eighteen tons short of the proper quantity, and there was therefore no alternative but to keep along a coast where driftwood could be found. On August 8 Point Barrow was reached, and on the 11th communication was once more reopened with the civilised world, after an interval of 1126 days.

#### VARIETIES.

**Scottish Chap-books.**—The extinction of the old chap-books was as sudden as their reign had been long and prosperous. They were in full circulation in the west of Scotland some three-and-twenty years ago, when we sailed for India: on our return, after a three years' absence, they had totally disappeared. Some months past, an elderly friend, living in a remote part of the country, wrote to request us to try and find for him a certain quotation from a travesty on the 'Speech of Ajax to the Grecian Chiefs,' written in the Buchan dialect. Our search was vain; till at last, thinking it might be in a collection of Scottish chap-books, preserved as curiosities in the British Museum, we referred to it, and found the required quotation. We also found, written on the inside cover of the volume, the following words:—'This collection was made by me, James Mitchell, at Aberdeen, in 1823.' It may be considered as the library of the Scottish peasantry, the works being sold by itinerant chapmen about the country, especially at fairs.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

**Knowledge of Architecture.**—Considering the value and importance of architecture, we have often wondered that its great leading principles have not been made a subject of study in our schools, and a means of mental education. Some may not recognise the necessity or desirableness of such study: some doubt its practicability. It would be easy to show it is an acquirement affording largely that very sort of training and discipline which it is the business of schools to impart. The leading principles or laws of architecture may be laid down with all the precision which belongs to science. He who, after learning them, has no occasion to practise them, would still have acquired something which, if it did not avail him as a divine, as a lawyer, or as a physician, whichever he might be, would yet avail him as a man; and it would by no means hinder him from acquiring the specific knowledge of his profession. All practical sciences, as arithmetic, grammar, navigation, and the like, are thus taught. Rules are laid down and examples are subjoined; not that these examples are the cases, much less all the cases, which will actually occur; they only explain the principle of the rule, and are given as so many specimens of the method of applying it.—*The Builder.*

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Viet. cap. 9.  
Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Increasing rates of Premium for securing Loans or Debts.  
Half premiums, only, required during first seven years.  
Sum Assured payable at Sixty, or at Death if occurring previously.

### BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.  
Profits divided annually.  
Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.  
Half-credit Policies—the unpaid half-premiums liquidated out of the profits.

(INDIVIDUAL.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age.	Half Premium 1st Seven Years.	Whole Premium Prem. un Rem. of Life.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.
30	£ 4. 0.	£ 4. 0.	30	£ 2. 7. 3.	£ 1. 4. 0.	£ 0. 13. 3.	30	£ 2. 7. 3.	£ 1. 4. 0.
40	£ 1. 2. 0.	£ 2. 18. 4.	40	£ 3. 7. 6.	£ 1. 4. 0.	£ 0. 12. 4.	40	£ 3. 7. 6.	£ 1. 4. 0.
50	£ 2. 6. 0.	£ 4. 8. 0.	50	£ 7. 10. 0.	£ 3. 10. 0.	£ 0. 13. 5.	50	£ 7. 10. 0.	£ 3. 10. 0.
60	£ 3. 8. 0.	£ 13. 4. 0.	60	£ 9. 2. 0.	£ 4. 8. 0.	£ 0. 12. 6.	60	£ 9. 2. 0.	£ 4. 8. 0.

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**Bankers.** Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.  
**Solicitor.**—Seppimus Davidson, Esq.  
**Consulting Actuary.**—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

**Abstract of the REPORT of the DIRECTORS for 1854.**  
The number of policies issued during the year..... 1,302  
Assuring the sum of ..... £393,74 0 0  
Annual premiums thereon ..... 19,924 8 8  
Policies issued from the commencement of the institution  
in December, 1845 ..... 17,494  
Policies now in force ..... 13,175  
Annual Income—From Premiums  
(after deducting £33,348 abate-  
ment allowed) ..... £177,999 5 9  
Ditto—From Interest on invested  
capital ..... 44,073 7 7

Amount returned to members in abatement  
of premiums ..... 240,134 11 8  
Amount of bonuses added to sums assured ..... 125,564 0 0  
Amount paid in claims by death from the com-  
mencement of the institution ..... 441,369 11 11  
Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the  
year ..... 117,669 6 8  
Increasing the capital stock of the institution to £1,992,166 8 8  
At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1852,  
the reductions varied from 6 to 59 per cent. on the original amount  
of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time  
the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like  
manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received  
during the preceding five years.  
Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July next are  
reminded that they must be paid within 30 days of that time.  
Prospectuses and other information may be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Office.  
June 20, 1855.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL, LONDON.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, in the  
twenty-second year of its existence, was held at the Head Office,  
No. 8, Waterloo-Place, Pall Mall, London, on Friday, the 6th  
July, 1855.  
Statements of Accounts from the formation of the Company  
down to the 31st December, 1854, together with the Actuary's  
Report, were laid before the meeting.  
The Assets, on 31st Dec. 1854, amounted to £51,254 18 3  
The Liabilities at the same date ..... 344,116 1 1

Leaving a Balance in favour of the Company of ..... 167,138 17 2  
This being the period for the Third Septennial Division of  
Funds, the Directors, after a careful investigation of the Com-  
pany's affairs, declared a reversionary Bonus of £1 10s. per cent.  
annum on the Sums Insured, to those holding Policies in the  
participating class; thus making an average Bonus of £1 18s. 4d.  
per cent. per annum from the commencement of the Company.

The following Examples show the Amount of Bonuses added to  
Policies—  
Sum Assured. Bonuses added. Payable at Death.  
£3000 ..... £1987 10 0 ..... £5987 10 0  
4000 ..... 1590 0 0 ..... 5590 0 0  
5000 ..... 1787 10 0 ..... 6787 10 0  
2000 ..... 783 0 0 ..... 2785 0 0  
1000 ..... 397 10 0 ..... 1397 10 0  
500 ..... 198 15 0 ..... 698 15 0

During the last seven years the annual average amount of Sums  
Assured was £255,737 5s. 4d., producing, in New Premiums, an  
annual average of £1,923 7s. 3d.

The Claims paid during the year 1854, including Bonuses,  
amounted to £35,635 7s., being £4690 19s. 4d. less than in the  
year 1853.

The total amount of Claims, including Bonuses, paid since the  
commencement of the Company, is £391,451 13s. 1d., Insured by  
801 Policies.

The yearly Income of the Company exceeds £123,000.  
The Sum Assured by each Policy, from the commencement,  
averages £724 8s. 3d.

CHARLES D'OWNES,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

## ESTABLISHED 1841. MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 45, PAUL MALL.

At the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, held on the 26th November,  
1854, it was shown that there had been issued no less than 2130  
Policies, covering Assurances to the amount of £1,077,500, and  
yielding Annual Premiums amounting to £50,110.  
By the Annual Report for 1853, it appeared that the number of  
Policies then in force was 3434, insuring £1,337,500, and yielding  
an Income of £55,207.

The Number of Policies now in force is 5,248.  
The Amount Insured is ..... £2,298,027 8 1  
The Income from Premiums is ..... 1,0510 9 2

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1854 and 1853), adding  
nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured,  
and by which a Policy of £1000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life is now  
increased to £1,260.

Profits divided every five years.  
Assurances are effected at home or abroad on either healthy or  
diseased lives, at as moderate rates as the most recent data will  
allow.

Policies issued free of Stamp Duty, and every charge but the  
Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.  
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information,  
may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on appli-  
cation to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

R. G. P. NELSON, Actuary.  
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

## ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS. GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, AND 30, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

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THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.  
Major-Gen. Michael E. Bagnold.  
Francis Brodigan, Esq.  
Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq.  
John Inglis Jerden, Esq.  
James John Kinloch, Esq.  
Henry Lawson, Esq.

**Deputy Chairman.**  
William Morley, Esq.  
Robert Francis Power, Esq.,  
M.D.  
Archibald Spens, Esq.  
Frederick Vallant, Esq.  
Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle  
of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive  
benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superin-  
tendence and control. The profits are divided annually, and applied  
in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate  
in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the  
30th May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year  
was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory pro-  
gress. It appeared that during the two last years, 1853 and 1854,  
between 800 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing  
an increase of Premium Income amounting to £14,000 per annum.  
It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality  
which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visita-  
tion of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in  
the slightest, the allowance previously awarded to the Policy-  
holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with  
the Report, and resolved unanimously that a reduction of 2 1/2 per  
cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all  
Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.  
Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five  
years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduc-  
tion.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 2 1/2 per cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1000	20 17 6	6 11 6	14 6 0
30	1000	25 13 4	8 1 8	17 11 8
40	1000	32 18 4	10 13 8	23 4 0
50	1000	48 16 8	16 16 8	33 9 0
60	1000	75 17 6	23 15 0	51 19 6

A. B. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo Place, London.

## ESTABLISHED 1838. VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

At the recent Division of Profits the Assets were  
valued at ..... £176,861  
The Liabilities at ..... £144,371

Leaving a Surplus for division of ..... £32,490

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk  
connected with Life Assurance,  
Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal  
or other Security.

WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

## RALPH'S ENVELOPE PAPER, reduced to 5s. per ream; also at 8s., and 9s. 6d.: samples on application. —F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, THORNTON STREET, BANK.

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LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world.  
Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord Street, Liverpool. London Depot,  
47, Moorgate Street, City. Circulars free by post.**

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substance and a bland oil, is a most valuable article of diet.  
To act, it, however, to delicate stomachs, it is essential that the  
farinaceous substance be perfectly incorporated with the oily, so  
that the one prevents the other from separating. Such union  
exists in the Cocoa here presented. The delightful flavour, in part  
dependent on the oil, is fully developed, and the whole prepara-  
tion made grateful to the weakest digestion. One pound packet,  
is 6d.**

**JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly,  
112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury;  
89, Old Broad Street, City.**

In regard to purity, see the Report of the Analytical Sanitary  
Commission in the "Lancet," July 6, 1851.

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**KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL, imported  
direct from Newfoundland, of the finest quality, pure, and  
is a very palatable. Imperial Measure, half-pints, 2s.; pints,  
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ING'S COD LIVER OIL."

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peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration,  
and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling  
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luxuriant growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes  
it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. Its operation in cases of  
baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the BEARD,  
WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, and MUSTACHES, it is unfailing  
in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recom-  
mended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

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and I have always found it to be free from all impurity, and rich  
in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the  
article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in  
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condition."

The "Medical Circular," May 10, 1854.

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external remedies; also for weakness, contractions, paralysis, de-  
formities, tumours, scrofulous diseases, and the malformations of  
rickety or badly nursed children, and in all cases where friction is  
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renders the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c.,  
clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by con-  
tinuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and con-  
tinue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and  
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